WESTERN LUMINARY.

TODD & SKILLMAN, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS. A FAMILY RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER. TERMS—$2 IN ADVANCE, OR $2 50 AT THE END OF SIX MONTHS.

Vol. X.—No. 32. LEXINGTON, KY. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1834. Whole No. 498.

Rev. JOHN F. COONS, Editor.

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance, *Two dollars and fifty cents* if payment is delayed until after the expiration of six months, at which time all subscriptions will be considered due.

Persons procuring five new subscribers, and paying for them in advance, shall be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Postmasters who will act as agents, shall receive the paper without charge.

☞*All letters and communications must be addressed to the Publishers*—POST PAID, *unless from agents containing remittances.*

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates

LEXINGTON:
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1834.

For the Western Luminary.

DEBATE ON CAMPBELLISM.

Continued.

QUESTION 4. *Are any born of God or of the Spirit, unless it be those who are immersed in water and have been raised out of it?*

There are few of the members of the new sect that have enough of moral courage to avow openly the negative of this proposition; but when informed that their sentiments and the principles on which they act tend directly to this conclusion, they are ready to charge us with the spirit of persecution. We remonstrate in vain. The power of prejudice will not suffer its victim to be influenced by one who is known to stand in connection with a church which they have been taught from their earliest initiation into this sect to hate. Did I say to hate? Lest this term should be offensive to any one of them I will qualify it. When I say taught to hate, I mean simply to say, that it is common for the declaimers of this sect to raise high the cry of sectarianism against all the evangelical denominations, and especially against the one who has the misfortune to be charged with supporting a set of hirelings as their spiritual instructors, and insisting on men giving of their substance to spread the gospel to the heathen. It is known that the declaimers of the sect who go on the principle that the negative of this proposition is true, often call on those who are connected with us, and others, to come out of Babylon. Those then who know nothing more of our views than what they are taught by the ministers of the sect of the 19th century, take it for granted that we are as bad as they represent us. The negative of this question, if it be true, goes to the establishment of a sect of all on earth the most sectarian and exclusive in their views. No other sect, however pious or correct in the cardinal features of christianity, can have any fellowship with them unless they believe the affirmative of the three preceding propositions, and the negative of this. The declaimers of the modern sect uniformly brand other denominations with the epithets of Arminian, and Calvinists; but if any of them are called Campbellites, the cry of persecution is raised. Yet no men ever followed the opinions of Luther, or Calvin, or Arminius, closer than any declaimer in this sect as far as my knowledge extends, do the opinions of Alexander Campbell.

2. If none are born of God or of the Spirit except it be those who are immersed in the water, and raised out of it, then the testimony borne by the christian world united, is a lie. For many of the denominations of which the christian world is composed do not believe that immersion is essential to baptism, and the Baptist church who do, bear testimony in favor of the affirmative of this proposition. On what other principle do they hear the religious experience of those they admit to fellowship in their church? Does not each applicant come before the church and declare what the Lord has done for his or her soul? And do they not in this way profess to be born of God and of the Spirit? And if they are received, is it not on the proffered evidence they give of being born of God and of the Spirit?

Would the testimony of a man be rejected in one of our civil courts because he has not been immersed, in a case of life and death? And if a man may be an honest witness in that case may he not in this? Are there then no competent witnesses to be found in the Lutheran, Episcopalian, Congregational, Dutch Reformed, Associate Reformed, Reformed Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist, Protestant Reformed Methodist churches, because they have never been immersed? And are there no competent witnesses in the Presbyterian Church, because the unworthy individual who believes the negative of this proposition to be an absurdity is connected with it? Are all dishonest men in these denominations who have not been immersed? Are all ignorant and enthusiastic, and so much so that no reliance is to be placed on their testimony? Are all so heathenish that they cannot be made to understand that to be born of God and of the Spirit they cannot be without immersion? If immersion is regeneration, or being born of God and of the Spirit, will none of these receive the impression and bear testimony in the court of public sentiment? Introduce the one hundred or one thousand into court, from each of these denominations, and let them testify that men are born of God and of the Spirit who have never been immersed in the water or raised out of it. Then ask the witnesses why they bear such testimony? And their reply is, I am personally acquainted with the fact. Shall his testimony be rejected in court because he is acquainted with the thing to which he testifies? Those who deny the affirmative of the proposition shall however be heard. Introduce, if you please, into the same court of public sentiment all those who were immersed during the rage of Cholera last year, with as many as had been immersed before, and let us hear their testimony, and see if it contradicts fairly the testimony of the witnesses on the affirmative of the question. We say they bear witness that no one is ever born of God or of the Spirit unless it be those who have been immersed. Question to witnesses. Why do you bear such testimony? Answer. Because we were never born of God or of the Spirit until we were immersed in water and raised out of it. Then you were not born in the very act of immersion, and therefore on your own principles, being immersed is not the same thing as being born of God. And suppose you were not born of God, if you ever have been, until you were immersed, does that prove that no one else ever was? Or do you intend to measure every one by yourself? Would you have the court or jury decide that the testimony of all the witnesses to the affirmative is false, because you cannot bear the same for want of a personal acquaintance with the fact to which they testify? Such a desire would be the height of arrogance and inexcusable ignorance. The testimony of the first witness then is neither fairly contradicted, nor is it overthrown by the last.

(Concluded next week.)

ADDRESS

Before the Kentucky Colonization Society, at their Annual Meeting at Frankfort, Ky. Jan. 8, 1834; by the Hon. JAS. T. MOREHEAD, *Lieutenant Governor.*

Continued.

I shall not in this place enter into an argument, to maintain, what has so often been incontrovertibly established, that slave labor is a tax and a burthen upon the industry of a people—that it retards their growth and checks their prosperity: that it operates most unfavorably upon the habits, and the manners of that interesting branch of our population—whose future welfare and happiness are identified with our own—the rising generation. A bare reference to a few statistical facts will answer my present purpose.

A Table of Free White Population in the following States.

States.	In 1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Pennsylva.	424,099	586,275	786,804	1,332,744	1,918,532
Virginia,	442,117	518,674	551,534	602,974	741,643
Kentucky,		179,875	324,237	434,644	522,704
Ohio,		45,028	229,861	576,572	935,878
Illinois,			11,501	53,738	156,698
Missouri,			17,227	55,988	115,364

Take another illustration.—

The lands lots and houses in Pennsylvania, as ascertained and assessed in 1815, by authority of the United States for the payment of the direct tax, in a territory of 44,900 square miles, was $346,633,889

The like valuation in Virginia, including that of the slaves, with a territory of 70,000 square miles, was 263,584,600

Difference, $82,049,289

Like valuation in Connecticut, whose territory contains about 4,700 square miles, was $88,000,000

Same in South Carolina including her slaves, and in a territory of 28,000 square miles, 74,000,000

Difference, $4,000,000

In that year Virginia and South Carolina had thirty-two representatives in Congress—They now have thirty. Pennsylvania and Connecticut had in 1815, thirty representatives—they now have thirty-four.

I have exhibited these facts, fellow-citizens, with no view of commenting on them, farther than to remark, that the causes which operate so powerfully as a drawback upon the wealth and prosperity of a state, cannot and will not be borne, if there be a remedy within the popular reach. They are exhibited to prove, that the consequences which they abundantly disclose, *will* rouse the minds of the interested portion of the country, and excite a spirit favorable to the objects of the Society.

I refrain from noticing those other mischiefs, which now lie hidden in the dark bosom of the future, the bare allusion to which conjures up images in the mind too painful to be endured.

But the fact, that we are nourishing a population between whom and ourselves, there never can exist a possible feeling of fraternity; a population, bearing the mark of fixed and interminable inferiority; a population which cannot in the nature of things be incorporated into our social system; whose numerical increase is only another term for the increase of complicated evils; this fact stands out in too prominent a point of view, not to claim our most anxious solicitude. We may close our eyes upon its importance now; the threatening mischiefs may be too distant to be a source of immediate inquietude; but we need not be incredulous that, in proper time, it will come home to the "business and bosoms" of our fellow citizens and awaken the energies of the sovereign powers of the republic.

When that period arrives, it will be the glory of this society, that through its instrumentality, the first stone was laid to that great temple of Liberty and Religion across the Atlantic, which will then throw open its wide spreading doors, to receive the millions who will flock from our shores to worship at its altar. It will then be the glory of this society, that at its bidding, thousands of human beings, as free and perhaps as intelligent and as virtuous as ourselves, will rise up to hail and welcome the restored exiles, to the home of their ancestors, and to the bosom of institutions already fitted to receive them. Friends and advocates of the cause of Colonization, the work and the consolation will be yours!

3. You are not to be told, fellow citizens, for the first time, that the colony of Liberia has been already established, beyond the reach, we trust, of decay or dissolution, consisting at the present moment, of a population of more than three thousand souls; abundant in the sources of individual wealth; happy in the enjoyment of the comforts of life, industrious in the cultivation of the soil, and the pursuit of a profitable commerce. All objections originally taken to the plan of the society on the score of its impracticability, are thus conclusively refuted. A colony is now flourishing at Liberia. In the month of June, 1822, the first emigrants landed on the coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Mesurado river, and were shortly afterwards placed under the superintendance of the Rev. Mr. Ashmun; to whom more than to any other individual the society is indebted for its successful operations. Pious, judicious and intelligent, his philanthropy was unbounded; his moral firmness equal to all the exigencies of his situation. His administration of the colony, will fill the first and the brightest page in the colonial history. The affection of friends may raise a marble monument to his memory but his name will be associated with the benevolence of the age, and his martyrdom in the cause of human liberty will be remembered, when the monumental marble shall have fallen to the ground.

The anniversary of the day on which the pilgrim fathers of New England landed on the rock of Plymouth, has been signalized by their descendants, as a day of public festivity; and certainly it is worthy of such distinguished commemoration.

Nearly allied to that memorable event, in its propable train of consequences, was the landing of the adventurous and devoted band of emigrants. They were a handful of men, with no other means of protection, to all human observation, but their own undaunted resolution and firmness of purpose. Behind them was the broad and billowy ocean, from whose heaving bosom they had just cast their lot, on a strange and unknown coast, which was to be thenceforth, the residence of themselves and their children. A boundless wilderness was before them, untrodden by the foot of civilized man, except when the occasional approaches of the fierce and prowling kidnapper, announced to its wild and innocent inhabitants, terror and rapine and death. But they were the heralds of regeneration to a benighted continent, and it would have been wonderful, if that benign Providence that in all ages of the world, has watched over the affairs of men, and encompasses the brave and virtuous with the panoply of its protection, had not shielded them. Difficulties thickened around them for a season, but they were removed. Clouds overcast their prospects—but those clouds disappeared. An army of eight hundred native warriors, threatened the little phalanx, of only five and thirty efficient colonists, with immediate extermination; but the unequal conflict was fought and won; and after braving the hardships and perils incident to the first settlement of a colony, they found themselves at length, in the quiet and peaceable possession of their acquired territory, governed by a system of wise and salutary laws. Not eleven years have elapsed since the interesting moment of the first landing of the emigrants, and in the interval, they have been advancing in strength and prosperity and happiness. The flourishing condition of the colony is attested by a cloud of disinterested and intelligent witnesses, whose concurrent testimony, it were worse than wanton incredulity to reject. The colony is now characterized by a regular administration of justice; by an habitual regard to morality and religion and to the laws—by a growing attention to their agricultural interests—by the prosecution of a productive commerce with the natives of the continent, and with several nations of the earth; by an organized system of education, by a cherished devotion to the reformation of the surrounding native tribes, and by a sincere attachment to the residence of their adoption.

I would gladly, fellow citizens, if it were at all consistent with the limits of an address like this, present to you, in minute detail, the history of this interesting colony, of little more than ten years standing. It is a delightful theme. It carries us back, by an association of kindred events, to those gradations by which our own beloved country has attained its present enviable eminence. It carries us forward in anticipation of that much desired period, forming as it will an epoch in the history of mankind, when the infant colony of Liberia will increase in size and strength and population and territory, until it ranks among the nations of the earth. But I dare not task your patience with any such detail. I will detain you only with a recapitulation of some general facts, gathered already to my hand by the active diligence of the Board of Managers at Washington, from sources of unquestionable authority.

Establishment and form of Government.

The existing form of government was established in August 1824. The form of government then drawn up, was submitted to the assembled colonists, and by them unanimously adopted. The Board of Managers of the Society appoint the Colonial Agent, who is a white man; all the other officers are men of color, the most important of whom, are elected annually by the colonists. The government is in a great measure Republican, and designed expressly to prepare the colonists ably and successfully to govern themselves. In their address to their brethren of the United States in 1827, they say "our laws are altogether our own, they grew out of our circumstances; are formed for our exclusive benefit; and administered either by officers of our own appointment, or such as possess our entire confidence. We have a judiciary, chosen from among ourselves; we serve as jurors in the trial of others; and are liable to be tried only by juries of our fellow citizens, ourselves. We have all that is meant by liberty of conscience; the time and mode of worshipping God as prescribed to us in his word, and dictated by our consciences, we are not only free to follow, but are protected in following."

Description of the Colony.

The name of Liberia, has been given to the Colony, because it is the land of the free. Cape Montserado, on which stands the principal town (Monrovia, so called, in honor of President Monroe,) lies in about the sixth degree of North Latitude. The tract of country under the colonial jurisdiction, has been obtained by fair purchase, from time to time, from the natives, and extends from one hundred and fifty, to two hundred miles along the coast, and indefinitely into the interior.

Fertility and Agriculture.

In their address, the Colonists say, "a more fertile soil, and a more productive country, so far as it is cultivated, there is not, we believe on the face of the earth."

Climate, and health of the Settlers.

In the early years of the Colony, want of good houses, the great fatigues and dangers of the settlers, the discouragements they met with, their ignorance of the proper mode of living, and of the best remedies, aided the other causes of sickness, and produced great mortality. But those times are past and forgotten. Their houses and circumstances are now comfortable; they are abundantly supplied with medical assistance; and for the last five years (as stated in the address of the Colonists in 1827,) not one person in forty, from the middle and Southern States, has died from change of climate. The effect is most severely felt by those from the Northern States, or from mountainous parts of the middle States; but experience has proved that, with ordinary prudence, no danger is to be apprehended even by persons from those places, who are sober and have no radical defects of constitution. As the country becomes more thickly settled and better cultivated, it will like all other new countries, become more healthy. From the past mortality or present sickliness, no discouragement will be felt by those who have read an account of the early attempts to found Colonies in this favoured land. At a little distance from the sea, the land becomes more elevated, and there is the best reason to believe that the causes of disease on the coast, are unknown in the interior. On these highlands, settlements will doubtless soon be established. Under date of the 28th of April, 1832, Dr. Mechlin writes, "among the emigrants by the Voladot, Criterion, Orion, James Perkins, Margaret Mercer, and Crawford, the number of deaths will not average 4 per cent." For emigrants from the wide extent of our southern country, the climate may be pronounced salubrious.

Commerce.

The Colonists are actively engaged in trade, disposing of goods supplied by this country and England, for dye woods, ivory, hides, gold, palm oil, and rice, which they purchase by barter from the natives. The nett profits on the two articles of wood and ivory, passing through the hands of the settlers, from January 1st, 1826, to June 15th, 1826, $30,786. In 1829, the exports of African products amounted to $60,000. In 1831, forty six vessels, twenty-one of which were American, visited the Colony in the course of the year, and the amount of exports was $88,911.

Education and Moral State of the Colony.

Great efforts have been made to establish and support schools in the Colony. The Managers are resolved that every child shall enjoy the benefit of instruction. There are three principal schools.

A school, it is expected, will soon be established for the special benefit of the Recaptured Africans, who form a flourishing village by themselves, called New Georgia. Few communities, it is believed, are more moral and religious than that at Liberia. Divine service is attended three times on Sunday, and on Thursday and Friday evenings.

Numbers Colonized.

The whole number of emigrants sent out by the society in twenty-three expeditions (the recaptured Africans from three to four hundred not included) 2,061. Of the above, were slaves, manumitted for the purpose of colonization, 613.

Receipts of the Society, up to June 20th, 1832, $155,912 52.

(To be Concluded next week.)

From the National Intelligencer.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the American Colonization Society, at the Seventeenth Annual Meeting.

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of this Institution was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday, the 20th of January, at 7 o'clock P. M. in the presence of a large assembly of visiters.

The Hon. JOHN CARLILE HERBERT, one of the Vice Presidents, took the Chair.

The Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Secretary of the Society, read the names of the following gentlemen, as Delegates from the various Auxiliary Societies throughout the Union:

From the State Society of New Hampshire.—Hon. Samuel Bell.

From the Vermont State Society.—Hon. Benjamin Swift, Hon. William Slade.

From the Franklin County Society of Massachusetts.—Hon. George Grennell.

From the Connecticut State Society.—Hon. Gideon Tomlinson, Hon. Nathan Smith, Hon. Noyes Barber, Hon. William W. Ellsworth, Hon. Samuel A. Foot, Hon. Jabez W. Huntington, Hon. Samuel Tweedy, Hon. Ebenezer Young, Rev. Leonard Bacon, Seth Terry, Esq. H. White, Esq.

From the New York State Society.—Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, Hon. Ch. McVean, Hon. Daniel Wardwell, Gerrit Smith, Esq. David Bush, Esq. Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, Philip Van Rensselaer, Esq. Samuel Ward, Esq. E. Jenkins, Esq. John T. Norton, Esq.

From the New York City Society.—Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D. James Strong, Esq. C. W. Lawrence, Esq. Silas Brown, Esq. G. P. Disosway, Esq. Robert S. Finley, Esq. John Duer, Esq.

From the New Jersey Colonization Society.—Hon. Samuel L. Southard.

From the Newark (New Jersey) Colonization Society.—Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

From the Pennsylvania State Society.—Elliott Cresson, Esq. George W. Blight, Esq. James Bayard, Esq. William H. Dillingham, Esq. Hon. Henry King, Hon. Harmar Denny, Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, Hon. Samuel McKean.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Union Society.—Hon. Arnold Naudain.

From the Virginia State Society.—Chief Justice Marshall.

From the Society of Canfield, Trumbull county, Ohio.—Hon. Elisha Whittlesey.

From the Columbiana Society, New Lisbon, Ohio.—Hon. John Thomson, A. Loomes, Esq.

From the Washington City, (D. C.) Society.—Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq. Dr. Thomas Sewall, Dr. Thomas P. Jones, Zaccheus P. Lee, Esq. Josiah F. Polk, Esq.

From the Georgetown, (D. C.) Society.—Dr. John Little, Albert Jones, Esq. Robert P. Dunlop, Esq.

From the Alexandria, (D. C.) Society.—Robert Jamieson, Esq. Rev. Elias Harrison, William Gregory, Esq. Hugh C. Smith, Esq.

The Right Reverend William Meade, D. D. Assistant Bishop of Virginia, the Rev. W. Atkinson of Petersburg, Va. and many other Life Members of the Society, from various parts of the Union, attended.

The SECRETARY stated that, in consequence of suggestions from some distinguished members of the Society, and in order to leave as much time as could be left for the addresses which were expected, he should, in reading the report of the Board of Managers for the last year, omit some of the least material portions of it. No objection being made to this course, the Secretary read the report, with the exception of those portions. When, on motion of the honorable Mr. WHITTLESEY, from Ohio, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Report be accepted, and be printed for the use of the Society.

Mr. FINLEY, of New York, then addressed the Society, and concluded by moving the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting considers the use of ardent spirits, and traffic therein, as exceedingly injurious to the interests and influence of the Colony of Liberia; and that the Managers be instructed to form, as far as practicable, all future emigrants into Temperance Societies, and to found all future settlements on Temperance principles; and to do all in their power to promote entire abstinence from ardent spirits, as an article of use and trade, among the present settlers.

The Right Reverend Bishop MEADE offered the following resolution, which he supported by some remarks, and which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the character of this institution, as decidedly benevolent towards the People of Color in this country as well as in Africa, should never be forgotten; and that the principles of the Christian Religion should ever be, (as it is believed they have been) deemed essential to a successful administration of its concerns.

The foregoing resolution was seconded by the Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, of Baltimore, who also addressed the Society.

GERRIT SMITH, Esq. of New York, then addressed the Society, and concluded his remarks by offering the following resolution; which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this society do forthwith proceed to ask for a subscription of 50,000 dollars to its funds, payable in five equal annual instalments: and that this subscription shall be obligatory on those who make it, provided the Board of Managers shall, within sixty days, announce to the public that the amount is subscribed by responsible persons.

Mr. TERRY, of Connecticut, moved the following resolution, which he accompanied with some remarks, and which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this Society is cheered in its enterprise by the beneficent efforts which its operations have upon the natives of Africa itself; and the Society hopes to be the instrument of sending the Gospel, and diffusing its light, further and further into the interior, until Africa shall rank among the christian nations of the earth.

Mr. CRESSON, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Society, and concluded by moving the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the establishment of the British African Colonization Society affords the highest gratification to this meeting, and that this Society, will co-operate, with the philanthropic in England, in measures designed to abolish the African Slave trade, and introduce civilization and christianity among the natives of Africa.

On motion of Rev. Mr. BACON, of Connecticut, the following resolution, in support of which he addressed the Society, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society considers education to be essential to the prosperity of Liberia; and that the Board of Managers be authorized and instructed to adopt all necessary measures to secure its benefits to the whole Colonial population.

The Rev. Dr. SPRING, of New York, after some preliminary remarks, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the British and Foreign Bible Society, for a liberal donation of Arabic Testaments, and Psalters for distribution in Liberia and its vicinity, and, also, to the American Bible Society, for the donation of one thousand English Bibles, for the use of the Colony.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, the following resolution which he advocated at length, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while this Society gratefully acknowledges the aid derived during the year, from various auxiliary Institutions and friends of the cause, it is imperatively required by the present state of its finances, to urge upon them the necessity of renewed and still more efficient efforts to increase its resources.

Subscriptions were taken under Mr. GERRIT SMITH's resolution, and the following persons subscribed the amounts affixed to their respective names:

Gerrit Smith, of N. Y.	$5,000
Elliott Cresson, of Penn.	1,000
Matthias Bruce, of N. Y.	500
Richard H. Henderson, of Va.	100
Inman Horner, of Va.	100
Seth Terry, of Conn.	50
John T. Norton, of N. Y.	500
Benj. F. Butler, of Washington, D. C.	250
Mrs. Lee, of Washington, D. C.	10
J. B. Bispham, of Penn.	100
M. St. C. Clarke, of Washington, D. C.	250
Chief Justice Marshall,	500
E. Jenkins, of N. Y.	50
R. S. Finley, of N. Y.	500
Leonard Bacon, of Conn.	50
Z. C. Lee, of Washington, D. C.	10
Walter Lowrie, of Washington, D. C.	500
R. R. Gurley, of Washington, D. C.	100
	$9,570

On motion of Mr. GURLEY, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to GERRIT SMITH, Esq. for his very liberal subscription made this evening, and to the other subscribers, under his resolution.

After some discussion, the Society then adjourned to meet at the Rev. Mr. Post's lecture room, at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening.

The Society met on Tuesday, January 21st, at 7 o'clock, P. M. pursuant to adjournment, at the lecture room attached to the Rev. Mr. Post's Church: and, successively, on Wednesday, Jan. 22d, at 5 o'clock; P. M., and on Thursday, Jan. 23d, at 5 o'clock, P. M. at the same place. On these several occasions, various interesting proceedings took place. On motion of the Rev. Mr. BACON, of Conn. a Committe on the state of the treasury was appointed. This Committee, consisting of the Rev. Mr. BACON, Mr. GERRIT SMITH, of N. Y. and the Rev. Mr. ATKINSON, of Va. subsequently made a report, which, after some discussion, was ultimately accepted.

The vote accepting the Report of the Board of Managers, was reconsidered, in order that some of its prominent subjects might be referred to special Committees, which was accordingly done.

On motion of Mr. TERRY, of Connecticut, those parts of the Report which refer to the administration and condition of the affairs of the Colony were referred to a Committee. This Committee, which consisted of Mr. TERRY, of Conn: Mr. MCVEAN, of N. York, Mr. CRESSON, of Penn: Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. Carolina, and Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, after investigating the subject confided to them, made a report thereon, which was accepted.

On motion of Mr. TERRY, of Connecticut those parts of the Report of the Board of Managers which refer to agencies in this country, and to the transportation of emigrants, was referred to a Committee. This Committee, which consisted of Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, Mr. Bayard, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut; Mr. Brown, of N. York, and Mr. Finley of New York, on the last day of the Meeting, made a report which was accepted.

On motion of Mr. GURLEY, the Secretary, that part of the report of the Board of Managers which refers to the Auxiliary or other Colonization Societies, was referred to a Committee. This Committee, consisting of Mr. Clarke, of Washington, D. C., Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, of Indiana, Mr. Grennell, of Mass., Rev. Mr. Harrison of Alexandria, D. C., and Mr. King of New York, made on the day after their appointment, a report, which was ordered to lie on the table; and subsequently called up; and indefinitely postponed. After some discussion, the part of the report of the Board of Managers, which refers to Auxiliary Societies, was ultimately, on motion of the Rev. Mr. HAWLEY, referred to the Board of Managers for the present year.

On motion of Mr. S. H. SMITH, of Washington, D. C., a Committee was appointed, to whom was referred the subject of re-organizing the Society, with instruction to inquire particularly into the expediency of constituting an efficient Executive head for the management of the affairs of the Society.

The *project* of a new Constitution which had been presented at the last annual Meeting, was also referred to the same Committee.

This Committee, consisting of Mr. [illegible] Smith, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Bishop Meade, of Virginia, Rev. Mr. Bacon, of Connecticut, and Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, subsequently reported a new Constitution for the Society, which, after an animated debate, and several ineffectual motions to alter or amend it, was ultimately adopted. In the course of this discussion, Gen. JONES, of Washington, exhibited his views of the true objects and policy of the American Colonization Society; and the Rev. Mr. BACON, of Connecticut, for himself, and on behalf of other Northern gentlemen, friends of the Society, expressed his entire concurrence in those views.

Mr. GERRIT SMITH, of New York, moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Mangers of this Society to possess themselves of the fullest and most accurate information on the following subjects, and to embody the same in their next annual report:

1st. What number of persons have emigrated to the Colony in each year since the Colony was founded. How many of them belonged to the class of the free people of color. How many of them were manumitted for the purpose of their emigration to the Colony; and how many of them were recaptured Africans.

2d. What number of the emigrants, and of their children, have died on their passage, and what number of them have died in the Colony. Also, what proportion of the emigrants who resided North of Maryland have died, and what proportion have died of those who resided South and West of Pennsylvania.

3d. What is the whole population of the Colony. What portion of this population, consists of emigrants. What portion of native settlers, and what portion of persons born in the Colony. Also, what portion of the population is male, also what portion of the population is under 5 years of age—what portion under 15 years—what portion under 30—what portion under 50—how many over 50—and how many over 70 years of age.

4th. How many persons in the Colony are lawfully married: How many instances are there of intermarriage between the emigrants and persons belonging to the native tribes.

5th. How many have been convicted of crimes of a high grade; and how many are paupers.

6th. What has been the value of the exports from the Colony during each year for the last five years—what the value of the imports; of what have the exports principally consisted, and of what the imports.

7th. What have been, and to what amount of each, the agricultural productions of the Colony, during each year, for the last five years.

8th. How many of the Colonists are now worth $5000 each, and how many $10,000 each; and what were these individuals respectively worth when they emigrated to the Colony.

9th. How many of the Colonists are Professors of Religion, and how many of them are members of Temperance Societies. How many of them are in schools, and how many of them can read.

10th. How many of the Colonists are agriculturalists; how many of them mechanics.

Resolved, That all the Reports, after the next Report, contain statistics on the subjects enumerated in the foregoing Resolution; that these statistics be such only as the history of the Colony, during the previous year, furnishes—but that they be more minute, than it is required they shall be, in the next Report; specifying, among other things, what disease was the cause of each death in the Colony during the said previous year; in what vessels, and from what ports, and at whose charge the emigrants during that year sailed.

On motion of Mr. JONES, the foregoing resolutions were referred to Mr. GURLEY, the Secretary, with a request that, as to those parts of them on which immediate information could be given by the Board, it should be given to the Society before the final adjournment of the present annual meeting; and that as to the residue, the information should be given at the next annual meeting.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. BRECKENRIDGE,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be directed to lay before the Public, through the African Repository, a full and detailed statement of the origin, rise, and present condition of the Societies debt, having particular reference to the causes and manner of its rise and increase; the times at which it has been incurred; the individuals to whom it was originally and is now due, and for what, in every case; together with every circumstance, within the reach of their inquiries, here in Africa, which can throw any light upon this subject.

The report of the Board of Managers was finally accepted, subject, however to the reference before mentioned.

On motion of Mr. GERRIT SMITH, of New-York,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be instructed to make arrangements, if they can be made on suitable terms, with the Secretary of this Society, to secure, as soon as practicable, the publication of the memoirs of the late lamented Mr. Ashmun, in the preparation of which, it is understood, he is engaged, for the benefit of the cause of this Institution.

The Rev. Mr. ORR, of Washington, D. C. moved the following resolution, which was postponed to the next annual meeting:

Resolved, That this Society now determine whether they will occupy the whole ground of educating emigrants to Africa, either in this country or Africa, whichever can be most effectually done; or whether they will abandon the whole ground to the African Education Society, except so far as may be essential to the general regulation of the colony.

Mr. CRESSON, of Pennsylvania, moved the following resolution, which was referred to the Board of Managers:

Resolved, That C. VAN RENSSALLAER, JOHN T. NORTON, and R. S. FINLEY, Esqs. be hereby appointed a Commission to proceed to Liberia, and its vicinity, and submit to the next annual meeting the result of their inquiry.

The following is the new Constitution of the Society, as reported by the Re-organizing Committee, and adopted:

The Committee, to whom was referred a resolution, expressive of the expediency of constituting an Executive Head of the Society, and a sketch of a new Constitution, submitted to the last annual meeting, recommend the adoption of the following, in lieu of the present Constitution:

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ART. I. This Society shall be called "The American Society for colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States."

ART. II. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan of colonizing (with their own consent) the Free People of Color, residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations upon the subject.

ART. III. Every Citizen of the United States, who shall have paid to the funds of the Society a sum of not less than thirty dollars, shall be a member for life.

ART. IV. The Officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, one or more Secretaries, who shall devote their whole time to the service of the Society; a Treasurer, a Recorder, and a Board of Managers, composed of the Secretaries, the Treasurer, the Recorder, and nine other members of the Society. They shall be annually elected by the Society, at their annual meeting, on the third Monday in January, and continue to discharge their respective duties till others are appointed.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, and to call meetings when he thinks necessary.

ART. VI. The Vice-Presidents, according to seniority, shall discharge the duties in the absence of the President.

ART. VII. The Secretaries and Treasurer shall execute the business of the Society, under the direction of the Board of Managers, the Treasurer giving such security, for the faithful discharge of his duties as the Board may require. The Recorder shall record the proceedings and names of the members, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

ART. VIII. The Board of Managers shall meet on the fourth Monday in January, every year; and at such other times as they may direct. They shall conduct the business of the Society, and take such measures for effecting its object as they shall think proper, or shall be directed at the meetings of the Society, and make an annual report of their proceedings. They shall also fill up all vacancies occurring during the year, and make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary, provided the same are not repugnant to this Constitution.

No officer shall vote on any question in which he is personally interested.

ART. IX. Every Society which shall be founded in the United States to aid in the object of this Association, and which shall co-operate with its funds for the purposes thereof, agreeably to the Rules and Regulations of this Society, shall be considered auxiliary thereto, and shall be entitled to be represented by its Delegates, not exceeding five, in all meetings of the Society.

The Executive Officers and Board of Managers of the Society, appointed under the New Constitution, to serve for the year beginning on the third Monday in January, 1834, and ending on the third Monday in January, 1835, are as follows:

President.—JAMES MADISON, of Virginia.

Vice Presidents.

1. Chief Justice *Marshall*.
2. General *Lafayette*, of France.
3. Hon. *Wm. H. Crawford*, of Georgia.
4. Hon. *Henry Clay*, of Lexington, Ky.
5. Hon. *John C. Herbert*, of Maryland.
6. *Robert Ralston*, Esq.. of Philadelphia.
7. Gen. *John Mason*, of Georgetown, D. C.
8. *Samuel Bayard*, Esq.. of New Jersey.
9. *Isaac McKim*, Esq., of Maryland.
10. Gen. *John Hartwell Cocke*, of Virginia.
11. Rt. Rev. Bishop *White*, of Pennsylvania.
12. Hon. *Daniel Webster*, of Boston.
13. Hon. *Charles F. Mercer*, of Virginia.
14. *Jeremiah Day, D. D.* of Yale College.
15. Hon. *Richard Rush*, of Pennsylvania.
16. Bishop *McKendree*.
17. *Philip E. Thomas*, Esq., of Maryland.
18. Dr. *Thomas C. James*, of Philadelphia.
19. Hon. *John Cotton Smith*, of Connecticut.
20. Hon. *Theo. Frelinghuysen*, of New Jersey.
21. Hon. *Louis McLane*, of Washington City.
22. *Gerrit Smith*, of New York.
23. *J. H. McClure*, Esq., of New Jersey.
24. Gen. *Alex'r. Macomb*, of Washington City.
25. *Moses Allen*, Esq., of New-York.
26. Gen. *Walter Jones*, of Washington City.
27. *F. S. Key*, Esq., of Georgetown, D. C.
28. *Samuel H. Smith*, Esq., of Washington City.
29. *Joseph Gales*, Jr. Esq., of Washington City.
30. Rt. Rev. *William Meade, D. D.*, Assistant Bishop of Virginia.
31. Hon. *Alexander Porter*, of Louisiana.
32. *John McDonough*, Esq., of Louisiana.
33. Hon. *Samuel L. Southard*, of New Jersey.

Managers.

1. Rev. James Laurie, D. D.
2. Gen. Walter Jones.
3. Francis S. Key.
4. Rev. William Hawley.
5. John Underwood.
6. William W. Seaton.
7. Walter Lowrie.
8. Dr. Phineas Bradley.
9. Dr. Thomas Sewall.
10. Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, } *Secretaries.*
11. William H Macfarland, }
12. Joseph Gales, Senior, *Treasurer.*
13. Philip R. Fendall, *Recorder.*

On motion of the Rev. Dr. LAURIE, the Society adjourned to the next annual meeting.

Abridged from the minutes.

Attest: P. R FENDALL,
Secretary to the Meeting.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Monday, Feb. 3.—A great number of local, and several appropriation bills, passed the House of Representatives.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.—An act to amend the dueling law, from the Senate, passed the House of Representatives. The oath now to be taken, requires, that they have not given or accepted a challenge, &c. since the 1st day of January, 1834. A bill from the Senate, incorporating the Maysville Insurance Company, passed the House of Representatives with an amendment, prohibiting the company from exercising banking powers or dealing in bills of exchange. A number of local bills passed, and several appropriations made. A bill, incorporating a Turnpike Company from Frankfort, by Georgetown, Paris, Millersburg and Carlisle, to the mouth of Big Sandy, was called up, debated and referred to a select committee. Met at three, and got through a great deal of local business. Passed a bill prohibiting the circulation of bills under five dollars.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.—The bill, making it felony to withhold the poll books—(confinement in the penitentiary from two to six years)—and imposing a fine of $100 on judges, clerks, &c., for attending at other places than those prescribed by law, passed the House by nearly a unanimous vote.

Thursday, Feb. 6.—A large appropriation for a Turnpike road in the Green river country, passed together with some smaller appropriations. There was a most interesting exhibition of a pupil from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Danville—a lad from Bracken County, the son of Mr. Welden, Augusta. He has been two years in the institution, and answered, promptly and correctly, all the questions put to him, both to the tutor and the persons present. The Senate engaged two days in discussing and amending the Revenue Bill.

Friday, Feb. 7.—The Senate, after adding a number of new items to the Revenue bill, took a vote upon its passage, and it was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Saturday, Feb. 8.—The Senate reconsidered their vote on the Revenue bill, and passed it, with two amendments. Struck out the increased tax on Bank Stock, and added cattle—an ad valorem tax on all cattle owned above fifty dollars.

A resolution has been adopted by the House of Representatives, to adjourn on the 21st February. The Kentucky Bank Bill, from the Senate, will be acted upon on Monday next. So soon as that is disposed of, the Maysville Bank bill will come up. The Senate have about one hundred bills to act upon, that have passed the House of Representatives.—*Eagle.*

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.—*Wednesday, Jan.* 29.—Mr. Wilkins presented a petition from citizens of Pittsburg, praying the restoration of the Deposites, and attributing the pressure felt there, to that cause.

A number of private bills were acted upon, after which Mr. Sprague, addressed the Senate upon the Deposites question.

Thursday, Jan. 30.—Mr. Wright presented the proceedings of the Legislature of New York approving the removal of the Deposites &c. that gave rise to an interesting debate.

Mr. Grundy spoke upon the Deposite question.

Friday, Jan. 31.—Mr. Poindexter, submitted sundry resolutions, instructing the committee on Finance to inquire into the condition of the country, the causes that have produced the present distress &c.

The New York proceedings were further debated.

Mr. Grundy concluded his remarks, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Feb. 4.—Mr. Poindexter called up his resolutions, giving instructions to the Committee of Finance, in regard to the removal of the deposites but owing to the want of time required for the discussion of certain points of order, they were again laid on the table.

Mr. Webster gave notice that when the Senator from Pennsylvania, expecting to follow the Senator from New Jersey now on the floor, should have finished his remarks on the subject, he, Mr. Webster, would then move to refer it, together with the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Committee of Finance.

Mr. Frelinghuysen addressed the Senate, on Mr. Clay's resolutions in regard to the removal of the deposites; and before he had concluded, on motion of Mr. Wilkins, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—*Monday, Jan.* 27.—Mr. Reed, presented a memorial from New Bedford, praying the restoration of the deposites.

A number of petitions were presented praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and a great variety of business of local nature was transacted.

Thursday, Jan. 28. Besides the reception of reports, Mr. Chilton's resolution upon extending pensions, &c. the Deposite question was further discussed by Mr. Hunington.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.—Mr. Hawes, submitted a resolution directing the committee on Military Affairs, to enquire into the expediency of erecting an armory on the waters of Green river, Kentucky, also, to enquire into the expediency of abolishing West Point academy. The latter resolution was amended so as to refer the subject to a select committee. It was then discussed until the hour for the consideration of the order of the day when Mr. Archer, addressed the house on the Deposites question.

Thursday, Jan. 30.—Mr. Chilton's resolution was further debated. The report of the Committee of Conference, upon the appropriation bill, occupied the house principally to-day—the house refusing to concur, yeas 83, nays 108.

Friday, Jan. 31.—Mr. Allen offered a resolution, instructing the committe on Military affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Armory in the State of Ohio. Sundry private bills were acted on and the bill to pay the revolutionary and invalid pensioners, was passed, and the house adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Feb. 4.—An animated debate occurred on the presentation, by DUDLEY SELDEN, of a memorial signed by 3,500 merchants of the city of New York, embracing in number, in the members of the respective firms, from six to seven thousand, representing the extreme distress which had been occasioned by the removal of the deposites, and praying Congress to take the subject into its consideration. The subject was discussed with extreme earnestness by Messrs. Selden, Polk, Wilde, Lytle, Gorham, Reed, of Mass., Naudain, and Hubbard; and the memorial was ultimately referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The lateness of the hour at which the House rose, after 6 o'clock, precludes the insertion, at present of even a sketch of this very interesting debate.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.—The whole of yesterday's sitting in both Houses was again occupied upon the engrossing subject, the Removal of the Deposites and the demerits of the Bank of the United States.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Philadelphian.

Rev. DR. ELY.

Dear Sir,—At the request of Mr. Breckinridge, I send you the enclosed communication, the publication having been refused in the Presbyterian. R. STEELE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4, 1834.

Baltimore, Jan. 31, 1834.

Messrs. Russell & Martien.—I have no right, I presume, to complain that you should first refuse to publish a narrative of a most glorious work of divine grace, which the Rev. R. Steel, at my request asked you to publish; and then take several weeks for consideration (my letter to Mr. Steel is dated Jan 8, and your publication of part of it is dated Jan. 30,) and then require its mutilation as a condition of its publication;—and then finally publish it, thus mutilated, on the outside of your paper, without any reference to the fact of its existence even there; I say, I suppose I have no right to complain, personally;—though as a Christian, a minister, and an orthodox Presbyterian, I cannot avoid shuddering at such evidences of indifference to our Master's glory.

There is however, one point on which personal injustice is done to me, by the mutilation of my letter. The names of David Nelson and James Gallaher stood in that letter as honored instruments in God's hands, and as beloved helpers with me, in the blessed work, which you seem so reluctant to spread before the public. And by my acquiescence in the act which refuses to acknowledge and publicly thank God and them for their most timely and valuable co-operation, I shall justly be held by all my own people, and all those round about, and those dear brethren themselves, as acting at once basely and unkindly.

I therefore, as an act of sheer justice request the publication of this letter, in some conspicuous part of your paper. And in the possible event of you refusing to do so, my friend, the Rev. Robert Steele, is directed to ask the same as a favor, from the conductors of the Philadelphian. I am, your ob't. serv't.

R. J. BRECKINRIDGE.

Revivals in 1834.

We have said that we expect them; and of course we expect the dangers, which usually accompany revivals. These dangers, it should be observed, do not spring from revivals themselves, but from the perverseness of men. In times of revival, that perverseness is apt to show itself in some peculiar forms, against which it is well to be on our guard. If we are unguarded, that perverseness may confine revivals to a few places, or bring them to a speedy termination, or it may carry on, at the same time and place with them, and apparently as a part of them, tremendous revivals of evil.

We wish to speak of only one of these dangers now; and that is, *man worship*. This is a very deceitful evil, and is apt to steal into revivals unperceived, and do immense mischief. In the revivals of 1831, it wrought much evil.

We need not use many words in describing this sin. It consists in making men the object of some of those thoughts and feelings, of which the Holy Spirit is the only proper object. You may commonly know when you are guilty of it, by one or more of the following indications:

1. When, in reading or hearing accounts of revivals, you think more of the excellencies of some prominent preacher where they occur, than you do of the grace of God, and the power of his Spirit.

2. When you are disposed to envy places where such preachers are laboring, and murmur because God has not given you such a preacher.

3. When you think that, if you could have such a "revival preacher" among you, you should have a revival too; and especially when, instead of going about your duty, in humble and prayerful reliance on God, you think of sending for such a preacher to come and wake you up. The Holy Spirit, would you but apply to him, would wake you much more certainly, speedily, and effectually.

4. When you are inclined to say, as a reason why you have no revival, or why it is no more powerful, that your minister, though he is a good man, and preaches the truth, and lives according to it, is not a "revival preacher." The true reason is, that you and your brethren do not honor and rely upon the Holy Spirit as you ought.

5. When you think that the revival will continue because such or such a preacher will stay with you longer, or that it will stop because he is going away. Its continuance depends, not on the presence of a sinful mortal, but on the presence of the Holy Spirit.

If you are guilty of this sin, your wicked heart will certainly try to cheat you into the belief that you are innocent of it; or at least not *very* guilty. It will bring you some very plausible arguments. It will say, that you only honor those whom God honors, by using them as instruments of good. The truth is, you honor them much as the heathen honor the instrument by which God gives us light and heat; when he worships the sun. If your heart grows still more crafty in its deceit, and says that you honor not the men, but the power of God in them, still you will only talk like the more sophistical part of the heathen, who pretend that they worship the sun as an emblem and manifestation of divine power and goodness.

No evasion will answer your purpose. It is man-worship. It is a sin. Such a view as you ought to have of the utter insufficiency of all human means, and of the entire sufficiency of the Spirit of God, would effectually keep you from thinking such thoughts. The very fact that you have such thoughts, proves that you are one who "trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord." Just so far as you give the credit of such a work to man, you withhold it from God; and just so far as you trust in man to commence or continue it, you are faithless and prayerless concerning it towards God.

Where this fault exists before a revival, it is sufficient reason why the Holy Spirit should withhold. Should he come, when your hopes are more fixed on the presence of a man, than on *his* presence?

When it come during a revival, it is a sufficient reason why the Holy Spirit should withdraw. Should he continue where he is undervalued, and where some "revival preacher" is more honored than he?

Where this fault mingles with a revival without stopping it at once, the converts will inevitably be, in exact proportion to its prevalence, converts to the men, and to the follies and faults of the men, who are worshiped. Worship always makes the worshiper more like the object of his worship.

Simultaneous protracted meetings have been proposed. The Western Recorder thinks well of them, because a great part of them must be carried on without the presence of any distinguished "revival preacher," and of course, those present will have no body but God to trust in. The Editor thinks that protracted meetings have been less successful of late, because the churches have formed a habit of trusting in certain *men*, to give them success. The Recorder is published at Utica, N. Y.

With these views, when we copy accounts of revivals from other papers, in which the names of "the honored instruments of the work" are paraded for our admiration, or for our information, so that if we would have a revival, we may know who to apply to, besides the Holy Spirit,—we commonly strike them out. And if revivals shall prevail during the present year, we hope those who send us accounts of them, will not call upon us, either directly or indirectly, to ascribe the praise to any but the "Father of lights, from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift."—*Vermont Chron.*

PROTRACTED MEETINGS.—Five of the Presbyterian churches of the city of New-York are now engaged in a season of protracted effort for the increase of Zion and the salvation of souls. They are, Mr. Ludlow's, Mr. Norton's, Mr. White's, Dr. Lansing's and the second Free Church at Chatham Street Chapel. The latter commenced on Tuesday evening. Some of the meetings have become very interesting—Christians are engaged—and many sinners have been hopefully converted to God. The present seems a peculiarly favorable time for Christians to make a *simultaneous* onset upon the powers of darkness. It is the season of the the year when they have the most leisure and when they can find sinners the most at leisure. The Lord seems to have stirred up their hearts to improve this season. There is something in the *simultaneous* action of Christians for the accomplishment of benevolent designs which God loves to smile upon. Witness simultaneous temperance meetings, and simultaneous monthly prayer. It must be that he will bless abundantly united *simultaneous* exertions for that nobler object, the immediate conversion of sinners. Heretofore the churches have been wont to hold protracted meetings alternately, while the members of one would leave the services of their own church for a season, to wait upon those of another. God has blessed such meetings, but will he not more abundantly bless a system of effort like the present, which brings into requisition a far greater amount of Christian energy? Will not the members of one church take hold with more perseverance and faithfulness, and confidence upon their appropriate work, and with a firmer grasp upon the arm of the Lord, from the consciousness that their brethren all around them are at the same time praying and laboring for the same important and glorious object. It is devoutly hoped that Christians in the country will remember us in their prayers during the continuance of these holy convocations.

New York Evangelist.

TO INQUIRERS.

It is very common for persons who are beginning to be interested upon the subject of their own personal piety, to feel that in their case there is something peculiar, which renders it more difficult for them to become religious than for other persons. They have such or such a difficulty, peculiar to their case, and they imagine that if that were out of the way, they would not hesitate. These difficulties are different in different situations. One young person may have parents who are not pious; and feel that this is in the way. Another dreads the ridicule of gay acquaintances. An individual at the head of a family, considers that if he becomes a Christian, he will have to pray in his family. Another shrinks from the idea of making a public profession of religion, &c. Each feels that if his one peculiar difficulty were removed, he should come to his duty at once and he almost envies his neighbor, who has not exactly such a difficulty in his way. But this is all a mistake. For it is most manifestly the settled arrangement of Providence that every individual must have difficulties of some kind or other to overcome, in commencing a life of piety. We shall wait in vain to have them taken out of our way; we must work against them. We must triumph over them. The way of every individual is hedged up in such a manner that to break away, must require an effort. We shall wait in vain for such obstacles to disappear.

Why is it then, it will be asked, that the path of duty is represented as so plain and easy? The answer is this. The obstacles spoken of are obstacles only as long as the heart is not right. Our duty is hard only from our reluctance to perform it. The difficulties in our way are but the test of our sincerity; they try our earnestness, but they oppose no effectual obstacle to duty.—*Abbotts' Magazine.*

The Power of the Gospel.

BY REV. D. TEMPLE.

In that short sermon delivered by our divine Lord from the mountain, there is more light, there are better instructions, than you can gather from all the volumes ever written by Pagans. The promulgation of Christianity produced a wonderful movement, an amazing effect; and this was the most cheering and salutary. It did not kindle an enthusiasm, that lives, and blazes, and lasts for an hour, and then dies to live no more. No; but it kindled a light that burst upon the night of Paganism, and displayed all its enormities and abominations, in the glare of day. It gave men's minds a shock that broke up prejudices as old as time, and as inveterate as guilt. It flashed a conviction of its truth upon a thousand minds at once, and roused them from the slumbers and vassalage of sin. Look at the whole Pagan world at the moment when our divine Lord ascended to Heaven. And what do you behold? A thousand temples dedicated to as many deities insulted the heavens in all parts of the Roman empire. Within these temples crimes, that must not be named, found a sanctuary. There stands the Delphic oracle, uttering its flatteries and lies, and there are celebrated the Eleusinian mysteries, deeds, all of them, that shrink from the face of day, and hide in the bosom of night.

And what do I behold? Yonder comes a Galilean. He approaches these temples, and begins to preach Christ crucified. Where are now the shameful rites, the nameless crimes that once had sanctuary there? Fled, driven away! The Delphic oracle is struck dumb, and the mysteries of Eleusina can be celebrated neither in the face of day, nor in the bosom of night.—The wisdom of philosophy could never banish idolatry from a single village; but the foolishness of preaching, swept it with all its forms and mysteries, from whole provinces.

Nor was the destruction of idolatry, the only or the principal effect produced by the foolishness of preaching. It constrained Pagans in an hundred cities, to confess their deeds of darkness and guilt; it compelled them to burn their books of divination; it drew them away from the power of Satan, to God, and gave them promises and prospects such as they had never heard nor seen. When the apostles embarked in their mission among the Gentiles, a desert was before them, forbiding and cheerless; but urged by the command of their Almighty Sovereign, they went forth and scattered over it the seed of life, and lived themselves to see a harvest richer than the fruits of Eden wave on its landscape. Yes, in spite of all the opposition that was put in array against it, Christianity marched on, from conquering to conquer, till its triumphs were multiplied from one end of the Roman empire to the other.

THE RELIGION OF CONVENIENCE.—The religion, of the Gospel renders a man—"firm, steadfast, unmovable." And so does the religion of convenience, when it seems the most ready way to secure the object for which it was embraced. While genuine piety takes a deep hold on the affections, and exerts a controling influence over the whole character—while it remains the same efficient principle throughout all the varying scenes of life—the same undying flame enkindled by the Spirit of the living God and exhibiting every where the image of its adorable author, the religion of convenience receives its moulding almost exclusively from external circumstances—from calculation of profit and loss—from the honor or ignominy, the pleasure or pains which are likely to result from its profession. Hence it is either grave or gay to suit the circles into which the individual is thrown. It is "all things to all men" in the most latitudinarian sense of the phrase. It has its seat in a pliable conscience, and though it may occasionally in words evince the spirit of a martyr, it covets not a martyr's fame. Like Naaman, who when healed of his leprosy by the prophet, solicited the privilege of entering with impunity as usual, the house of Rimmon, and bowing there with his master, many professors, it is feared, are now unwilling to make any pecuniary or personal sacrifice for the cause of Christ. The house of Rimmon—the idolatry of the world, has just as many charms for them as ever.

THE SCHOOL AND THE FAMILY.—A correspondent who visited a school taught by a physician in Rockingham county, North Carolina, communicates the following as a new instance of the extent of good which the Sunday school system my promote.

"During the last summer, a lad stepped into the Sunday school to ask of the doctor who superintends, the amount of his bill for his attendance on him a few weeks before. The doctor imagining his errand, without waiting for him to make it known, invited him to take a seat, and tried to interest the lad in a book, so as to divert him from his purpose. He succeeded—the lad forgot his errand, or felt ashamed to make it known, and left the school so well pleased that he brought one of his brothers to participate with him in his new source of enjoyment. The next Sabbath they brought another, and the next another, till the whole family of seven children became pupils. Soon after there was much attention to religion in the school, and four of these children professed religion. But here the work did not stop. Shortly after the boys' entrance on the school, and before their profession, the father, a confirmed drunkard, directed them to make up or sweeten some whiskey for him; but they refused to do what they had often done before. He then ordered them to take his jug to the whiskey shop and get it filled; but they avoided it again, notwithstanding his threats and entreaties. The old man could not imagine why his boys, who were so obedient to every other command, should disobey him in this, and was so struck with their conduct, that he resolved that what they would not mix for him he would not drink. He has truly reformed, has professed religion with his wife, and has continued strictly temperate for three months past.—*Sunday School Journal.*

TRIAL OF ABNER KNEELAND FOR BLASPHEMY.—Abner Kneeland formerly a Universalist preacher and since an atheist of the Fanny Wright school, has been tried in Boston, for "an obscene and blasphemous libel," published in the Boston Investigator of the 20th December, 1833, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Common Jail, and to recognize in the sum of $500 with sufficient surety in like sum to keep the peace and be of good behavior for two years.

The Boston Transcript of Saturday, says: "Before passing sentence, Judge Thatcher observed, that he hoped the defendant would have acknowledged the just verdict of the jury, and that he would have made disavowal of Atheism. He had hoped, too, that he would have placed on the records of the Court, an assurance that the further publication of the Boston Investigator would cease, so that the Court might have been justified in passing the mildest sentence which was in its discretion, considering the years and former situation of the defendant. It was for him, however, to exercise his own judgment in the matter. The Judge had understood it was his intention to enter an appeal, and that he was happy that the case would be revised in the Supreme Court which would soon again assemble in this county, and that any error in this trial might be corrected. "But what, sir," addressing himself to the prisoner, "are the judgments of these human tribunals compared with that which you and I must soon encounter?"—*N. Y. Observer.*

HISTORY OF THE HUGUENOTS IN VIRGINIA.—A correspondent informs us that a gentleman, well qualified for a work of the kind (whose name we are not authorised to give at this time) is endeavoring to collect materials for a history of the Huguenots who fled from scenes of persecution and death in France, and settled in Virginia. It is believed that they exerted an important influence on the early religious character of our State; and their descendants are to be found among our most intelligent and enterprising citizens. The late Rev Dr. Hoge made efforts to collect their history, but failed in obtaining materials for it. If there are records of the facts required in preparing a work of this kind for the public, still in existence, it is important that they should be collected and put into proper hands for the purpose contemplated. The principles of the Huguenots, the part they took in the early settlement and instruction of Christianity in Virginia, would, no doubt form a highly interesting chapter in the religious history of the people of our State. Those who possess information or papers on this subject, are requested to forward (free of expense) to the editor of this paper, to be transmitted to the gentleman who contemplates the work in view.—*Southern Rel. Tel.*

MELANCHOLY!—A distressing and heartrending accident occurred on Thursday afternoon, the 16th instant at the house of George W. Hipple, in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, by the accidental discharge of a gun, which resulted in the death of his wife. Mr Hipple was taking the load out of his gun, and found that the percussion cap had rusted fast on the tube. In order to extricate the cap, he took his penknife and began cutting it away. Whilst thus engaged, Mrs. Hipple walked across the room from where she was sitting, and in returning, when opposite the muzzle of the gun, and at the distance of about ten inches from it, her husband happened to draw the penknife up briskly to remove the cap; it suddenly exploded and discharged the contents of the gun in her right side, under the lower edge of the shoulder blade, of which wound death closed the scene in about fifteen or twenty minutes—during which time she seemed perfectly rational and sensible of her speedy dissolution—expressing with her last breath, a maternal care for her infant children. She has left a bereaved husband and three small children to bemoan her untimely end.—*Germantown (Pa.) Tel.*

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET IN VIRGINIA.—A letter from a gentleman residing in Charleston, Kanawha county, Va. dated January, 16, 1834, says: "On Saturday the 11th inst. it commenced raining, which continued until Sunday night, and our whole country is inundated with water. The Kanawha was within four feet of the rise of 1832, which was the greatest freshet ever known in the river. Many of the bridges are swept away, and all have sustained damages.

"Two negroes went into Mr. L. Ruffner's coal bank. The entry is somewhat lower than the interior, where they worked. The water rose over the mouth of the bank, before they were aware of its approach. They attempted to escape, but found that the long entry, of more than one hundred yards, was closed, and the water still advancing on them. They returned to their room, got on a pile of slate in the highest part thereof, and in more than midnight darkness, awaited the apparent sure approach of death. In this situation, they remained two days and nights. As soon as the water fell enough to let a craft enter the bank, one was sent in, but it could not pass the lowest point. The steersman called to them; they answered, and were requested to "be patient"—"the river was falling." What pen could describe the feelings of these poor fellows when they first heard the sound of human voices!

CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.—On Wednesday of last week, (the 25th ult.) the Rev. Mr. Chester, General Agent of the Assembly's Board of Education, addressed a large congregation in the First Presbyterian Church of this city, on the subject of educating pious youth for the gospel ministry. The facts which he stated in the course of his address are of a character highly interesting to our Church. There are at this time, he remarked, not less than *a hundred young men in Virginia* many of them hopeful converts in late revivals, who have this good work in view; and forty or fifty of them have already entered upon a course of study preparatory to it. This is cheering intelligence, and ought to be received by the churches with joy—and with fear. Many will offer thanksgiving that such a company of young men, have dedicated themselves professedly to the service of Christ, and are seeking preparation to publish the glad tidings of the gospel.

The work of the Holy Spirit in a number of the churches in North Carolina, during the year just closed, was powerful—perhaps without a parallel in the history of the year. Many young men were brought into the Church, a large number of whom are seeking preparation for this responsible work. The bishops and elders of the churches in that State, are taking hold of this great department of Christian enterprise, and establishing seminaries for the education of their candidates. Never before was the prospect of rearing so efficient a ministry in these States so highly auspicious as at this time.—*S. R. Tel.*

CHEERING PROSPECT.—The President of the Republic of Mexico, General Santa Anna, who has been favourably known in this country, is said to be exerting a very salutary influence in his government. He possesses talents of a high order and a popularity almost unbounded, and these, he is wisely employing for the correction of abuses. He has already prevailed upon the Mexican Congress to disband a large part of the army, by which the expenses and dangers of the government will be diminished. He has also succeeded in a still more important measure, in cutting off the tithes and reducing the income of the Romish priests, who, by the influence derived from money and superstition, have hitherto been the most pestilent members of society and the great cause of the unsettled state of that country. But the measure in which we most heartily pray for his success, is the *free toleration of religion* which he is now earnestly pressing upon the attention of Congress, and which, if recognized, will not only tend to secure the political tranquility of the country, but the triumph of gospel truth in opposition to the blinding and enslaving influence of popery. May God prosper the cause.—*Presbyterian.*

WESTERN LUMINARY.

LEXINGTON, KY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1834.

The Revival.

The glorious work of God which commenced in this city a few weeks since, continues to progress with unabated power. After continuing two weeks in the First church, the meeting, was, on Friday last, transferred to the McChord church. The congregations there have been very large and attentive. Several individuals have united with that church, and a considerable number are attending the meeting for inquiry, which is regularly held. The meeting has since been transferred back to the First church; where it will probably be continued some length of time. The whole number who have been added to the First church is about *eighty*. We are gratified to learn, that the spirit of this work has extended itself to the Methodist church, and that a very large number have united with that denomination.

Are the fervent, believing, persevering prayers of the people of God in the adjacent churches continually ascending to the throne of the Almighty, for increased manifestations of his glorious grace in this city? Do they unceasingly pray, that the influence of this blessed work may reach every family, and pervade the heart of every individual of our population? And if not, why do they not? Is God's arm shortened? Is his ear heavy? Has any change been made in his promises?

☞ The Rev. Mr. Bullard will preach at the First Presbyterian church, at 11 o'clock this morning.

Revival Intelligence.

We learn with great pleasure, from the religious publications received at our office from all parts of the United States, that a spirit of revival is manifesting itself in almost every state of the Union. It will afford matter of rejoicing to every pious heart to learn, that the criminal lukewarmness and apathy which has prevailed so generally throughout the churches, for the last several years, is giving place to more consistent and correct feeling. It will be the prayer of every sincere disciple of Christ, that the glorious work may progress until Christians shall be fully awake to their great responsibilities, and the millions of our country, and the world, who are living regardless of the claims of God upon their affections and their services, shall be induced, by Divine grace, rightly to understand their high destiny, to see their delusion and their guilt, and to throw themselves upon a compassionate Redeemer for mercy. We give below a summary view of the revival news contained in some of our late exchage papers.

Upper Canada.—A letter in the New York Evangelist, dated Dec. 25, 1833, gives a most interesting account of several protracted meetings which have been held in this province within the last two years. At the first meeting, about seventy were hopefully converted. At a meeting in the same neighborhood a few weeks after, about the same number gave evidence of having experienced a saving change of heart. Two meetings have been since held, at each of which, about fifty were hopefully converted to God.

Lower Canada.—An interesting revival commenced in the American Presbyterian church in Montreal, in November last, during which there were between twenty and thirty cases of hopeful conversion. A protracted meeting, continuing eleven days, was held in December. During the meeting about one hundred gave scriptural evidence of conversion to God.

Bangor, Maine.—The two Congregational churches in Bangor, united in a protracted meeting, which commenced the first Monday in January. At the close of the meeting about *one hundred* individuals were anxiously inquiring what they should do to be saved. Many are since hoping in Christ, and the work was progressing.

At *Topsham*, in the same state, between *sixty* and *seventy* have, recently, in the judgment of charity, "passed from death into life."

Pembroke, New York.—At a protracted meeting recently held at this place, one hundred and seventy were supposed to be converted; seventy of whom united with the Presbyterian church. A Society has been formed among the male members of the church to appropriate "one tenth" of their income to the support of benevolent operations.

Boston, Mass.—In this important city, there is said to be a marked improvement in religious concerns. The Park street and Salem street churches, especially, are said to be greatly revived.

Athol, Mass.—A meeting of ten days continuance, has lately been held at this place, said to be unprecedented in that part of Massachusetts, for power and interest. The meeting continued to increase in interest till the close, when the body of the church was filled with those who professed a change of heart. More than fifty heads of families are numbered among the converts.

Pawtucket, Rhode Island.—During a late revival at this place, about forty were received into the church. In giving an account of the work the pastor has the following remarks:

"God has set his seal of approbation to Sabbath school instruction. Many of the children and youth connected with the Sabbath School have been made subjects of grace. Eighteen have united with the church, and a number of the members of the Sabbath School have been examined. Two or three more than sixty years of age have found their long-neglected Saviour, but the most of the subjects of grace are among the youth, some in middle life. The female prayer meetings have been and are attended with deep interest. Every interval during the meeting was occupied by these little circles for prayer, so that it may be said, every sermon was baptized with prayer."

Batavia, New York.—A meeting has lately been held at Batavia, which was continued without intermission, *forty* days. Near two hundred souls are supposed to have been the trophies of Divine grace during this meeting. The subjects of this work were principally among the youth.

Moore county, North Carolina.—A remarkable work of grace has been enjoyed in this county for a considerable length of time. The pastor of a Presbyterian church there, writes, that since the commencement of the work, about two hundred and fifty have been added to his church, on examination, and about fifty more were entertaining hope. The meetings continued to be crowded and interesting.

Augusta, Georgia.—A protracted meeting has lately closed at Augusta, which has had a most salutary influence on the cause of Christ in that important city. It was first appointed for four days; but the interest was so great that it was concluded to continue it longer. It was in progress when our informant wrote.

Western Reserve, Ohio.—The spirit of God has been poured out recently in this part of Ohio in a most remarkable manner. A protracted meeting of twenty days continuance (transferred, however, to several different places in the neighborhood during the time,) was held near Madison, in November last. The results of this meeting were most glorious. About *four hundred* profess to be the subjects of renewing grace. At the time the account was written from which we glean our intelligence, a meeting had been twelve days in progress in Painesville, in the same region; which was attended with great power from on high. Another writer states, under date of Dec. 26, that hopeful conversions had taken place at Austinburgh and Jefferson. A powerful revival has also been experienced at several other towns in the same section.

Madison, Gauga county, Ohio.—We have recently noticed in our columns the powerful work of grace in this county of Ohio. A missionary thus writes in the February number of the *Home Missionary:*

"The religious services of the occasion, [a protracted meeting] were commenced in the First church and congregation, where they were continued for fourteen successive days. The meeting was then removed to our meeting-house, where it was held five days longer, and then closed, with a meeting for converts, at the place where it commenced. During these twenty days of our "holy convocation," we trust that not less than *four hundred and fifty* submitted their hearts to God, and commenced a new life. Among these, are persons of all ages and classes, from the child of eight or ten years, up to the gray headed veteran, who had lived seventy or eighty years in sin. The "*weak minded*" have been affected no more than the *strong minded*. An unusually large proportion of the subjects of this work have been *intelligent, leading*, and *influential men*. Probably about fifty new family altars have been erected since the meeting commenced. A few days ago we saw feeble churches here, struggling hard to bear up against the opposing current of infidelity, vice, and daring wickedness; but now almost the whole influence is on the Lord's side. For instance, in the street in which I live, I can think of about twenty men, who, a few days ago, were without God, and without hope in the world, of whom, individually, we can now say, "behold, he prayeth." Among these were infidels, Universalists, scoffers, and confirmed drunkards. We now see them sitting at the feet of Jesus, and ready to tell what God has done for their souls. Many of these were heads of families, and among the most influential men in town. And where we see such a number brought in, we see but here and there one who is left. But the change which has been effected in this street, is, in some degree, a specimen of the whole town. Many who were opposed to religion, and the most hardened in sin, and, to human appearance, the most unlikely to be seriously affected, have been made, as we trust, the subjects of renewing grace.

Nor has the work been confined to this town. Many have come in from the adjoining, and from neighbouring towns, from the distance of twenty-five miles, and have gone home rejoicing in God. These towns have been made subjects of special prayer, and revivals of religion seem to be commencing in several of them. Christians have opened their mouths wide, and God has filled them. Never have I heard such fervent and agonizing supplications at the throne of grace, and never have I seen such manifest answers to prayer. I might mention several striking instances, but my limits will not permit. I think the work has been as genuine, and as free from noise, irregularity, and animal excitement, as any one which I have ever witnessed."

CHEERING INTELLIGENCE.—We learn with sincere pleasure, that pleasing indications of a revival of religion exist in the Second Presbyterian church of Louisville. A considerable number have already given evidence of having "passed from death unto life." May the good work progress with Almighty energy!

At New-Albany, Indiana, also, we learn that an increased attention to religion is manifested, which promises the most happy results.

Romanism.

The writer over the signature of "D. H." whose second article appears in to-day's paper, is rendering an important service to the cause of Protestant christianity in the West. He has promised to furnish us a series of articles on the general subject of the Roman Catholic faith and practice. He is every way qualified to do justice to the subject. The results of his experience and research we are persuaded will be found well worthy of the prayerful consideration of our readers. We invite attention to the article in this paper under the caption, "Inconsistency of Protestants."

Fourth Tuesday [25th] of February, 1834.

Our readers will recollect that this is the day designated by the American Temperance Society for simultaneous meetings throughout the United States. The same day is to be observed in this way by the Temperance Societies of Great Britain. How sublime a spectacle! To see the philanthropic and benevolent of all ranks in society, of all parties and denominations, of two of the mightiest nations of the globe, voluntarily and cheerfully uniting their influence to combat one of the most fearfully destructive enemies of mankind, and to advance the interests of a cause whose direct tendency is, emphatically, to promote "peace on earth and good will to men." We trust this recommendation of the Parent Society will meet with a cheerful and hearty response from every Temperance Society in the Union and throughout the world. What might not be effected by the friends of this noble cause, by a simultaneous, energetic effort of the kind proposed? We sincerely hope the importance of this movement will be duly appreciated, and that no Society will feel a disposition to neglect this important means of promoting the interests of the general cause.

Temperance Meeting.

A joint meeting of the Fayette County Temperance Society and the Young Men's Temperance Society will be held at the Court-House on Tuesday next, (25th inst.) at candle lighting. A public address will be delivered. A general attendance of our citizens is solicited.

A Temperance Society has been formed by a large number of the members of the bar in Albany, New York. Chief Justice Savage is the President. It is thought the example will be followed by the lawyers generally throughout the state. Is not such a measure worthy of the consideration of the lawyers of Kentucky?

A course of lectures on Temperance are now in the progress of delivery at Boston. Since their commencement about *four thousand* signers to the temperance pledge have been obtained.

A Temperance Convention is about to be held in Lower Canada.

The Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D. of the city of New-York, has been elected Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology in the Theological Seminary of Auburn, New-York.

THE PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE JOURNAL.—The first number of a handsome imperial sheet, with the above title, reached us a few days since. It is to be devoted to the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and is published for the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of that church. The editor is *Charles Elliott*. We cheerfully accept of an exchange, and wish our new editorial brother abundant success in his highly responsible and toilsome avocation.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions acknowledges the receipt of $8,976 50 in *donations*, during the month ending January 15, and upwards of $2,000 in legacies, clothing, &c.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The contributions to the funds of this valuable society from the 4th of November to the 31st of December last, as acknowledged in the African Repository for January, 1834, amount to $19,439 42.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated
Cincinnati, Feb. 12, 1834.

BROTHER COONS.—Your readers will doubtless be happy to learn, that the Executive Committee of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Valley of the Mississippi, have appointed Rev. J. D. Paxton, of Danville, Ky., their Agent to labor in Kentucky, under the direction of the Foreign Missionary Society of Kentucky.

The Executive Committee of the F. M. S. V. M. have recently appointed Rev. Milton Kimball, of Chester, Ohio, to labor as their Agent in Illinois and Missouri.

It is probable that Mr. Kimball will accept this appointment, and be ready to enter his field early in May.

Affectionately yours,
A. BULLARD,
Gen'l. Ag't. A. B. C. F. M. Western States.

Election of State Officers.

Extract of a letter to one of the Publishers, dated *Frankfort, Feb. 15th*, 1834.

"To day the election of Public Officers was went into, and the following is the result, viz:

For Treasurer—Col. Davidson was elected Treasurer, without opposition.

For Public Printer—For A. G. Hodges 83; for Jacob H. Holeman 50. Majority for Hodges 33.

For Keeper of the Penitentiary, there were five ballots between the following gentlemen—Mr. Theobald, Capt. M. Davidson, of Lincoln, Vest and Anderson, Mr. Hensley of Frankfort, and Mr. Guthrie of Shelby. On the fifth ballot, the vote was confined (the others having been withdrawn,) to Theobald and Davidson. Theobald received 70 votes, and Davidson 65. The officers in the banks are the same as heretofore."

For the Western Luminary.

Inconsistency of Protestants.

MR. EDITOR,—In looking over the standards of the principal evangelical denominations, who practice infant baptism, I was struck with the beautiful and biblical consistency, in the requirements, (almost uniformly) made of those who offer their children, to a covenant keeping God. What a perfect exemplification of christian simplicity, is breathed in the exhortation of the METHODIST MINISTER, as he approaches the font, to perform the solemn rite of infant baptism. "Dearly beloved—I beseech you to call upon God the Father, through our Lord Jesus Christ, that of his bounteous mercy he will grant to *this child, that thing which by nature he cannot have;* that he may be baptized with water and the Holy Ghost, and received into CHRIST'S HOLY CHURCH, *and be made a lively member of* THE SAME." (See Dis. Chap. 3, Lect. 2, p. 100.) The Episcopal service for similar occasions, is more full; in some respects it is inimitably beautiful: but I forbear quotations, in order to introduce to your readers, the plain and scriptural requirements which are made of all who in the Presbyterian communion dedicate their offspring to the service of the living God. In "the Directory for Worship," &c. (chap. 7: p. 451,) it is stated that the minister after having given instructions relative to "the institution, nature, use, and ends of this ordinance," and having exhorted "the parents to the careful performance of their duty," is to require of them as follows, viz:

"That they teach the child to read the word of God; that they instruct it in the principles of our holy religion, as contained in the scriptures of the old and new testament: an excellent summary of which we have in the Confession of Faith of this church, and in the Larger and Shorter Catechisms of the Westminster Assembly, which are to be recommended to them, as adopted by this church, for their direction and assistance, in the discharge of this important duty; that they pray with and for it; that they set an example of piety and godliness before it; and endeavor by all the means of God's appointment, to bring up their child in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

Such are the requirements—the obligations of those who assent to them, necessarily correspond. How these promises are fulfilled, is the question to be decided, and in coming to a decision let facts be our guide. These I propose giving in

THE CONTRAST.

Of promises made	*Promises fulfilled.*
"That they teach the child to read the word of God.'	By placing it under the tuition of those who hold: (1.) That "*if any one shall have the presumption to READ or POSSESS it,* (the word of God,) without *a written permission, he shall not receive absolution, until he have first delivered up SUCH BIBLE to the ordinary.*"—(Council of Trent, Rule 10th, concerning Prohibited Books.) (2.) That to the inquiry, "*Is it sufficient* to believe the scripture only? Answer: No. We *must* also believe the traditions of the church."—(Poor Man's Catechism, p. 2, on tradition.) Further—who hold and teach that "if we would have the *whole* rule of christian faith and practice, *we must not be content with those scriptures, which Timothy knew from his infancy*, that is with the new testament alone, *nor yet with the old testament*, without taking along with it the traditions of the Apostles and the interpretation of the church, to which the Apostles delivered both the book and the true meaning of it."—(Doway Bible, comment on 2 Tim. 3: 15, 16.) (3.) That they "also admit the holy scriptures according to that sense" (only) "which the church has held and does hold;"—neither will they "ever take and interpret them otherwise than according to the unanimous consent of the fathers."—Catholic Confession in True Piety, p. 32. (4.) That the apocryphal books of "the Song of the Three Children," (which is not true in 15th verse, in saying "there was then no prophet," Daniel and Ezekiel both prophesied at that time) "The History of Susannah;"—"Bel and the Dragon;"—"Tobit" (and his dog) and the Maccabees, are inspired and canonical, while the internal evidence of all proves them human, and the author of the 2d Maccabees himself allows that it is only a human work in saying, [2 Mac. 15: 38,] "*If I have done well and as is fitting the story, it is that which I desired: but if slenderly and meanly it is that which I could attain unto.*"

From this brief contrast, how manifest is the inconsistency of professors of religion in sending the children they have consecrated to the Lord Jesus Christ, to be trained by Anti-Christ!

I intend pursuing this subject somewhat further, and would therefore state, at this early period of the examination, that the Roman Catholic or Papal church declares herself unchanged. No one can question the fact when the Rev. Dr. England, Bishop of Charleston, S. C. states in his "Preface to the Roman Missal," p. 7, that "*Her doctrine in all ages has been the same; such as it is now, it was a thousand years ago; such as it was then, it was in the days of the Apostles,*" &c. D. H.

For the Western Luminary.

MR. EDITOR:—At this season of the year, when ladies in different towns are holding "*Fairs*," to procure funds for benevolent purposes, the following beautiful lines on the subject will no doubt be highly relished by your readers generally.

They were written for the late Fair in Frankfort, by a lady of that town of highly cultivated mind, and are now furnished for your paper without her knowledge.

Wise heads have been busy to plan and decide,
Fair fingers the needle industriously plied;
Bright eyes were employed, tempting things to prepare,
And all were ambitious to add to the FAIR.

And now all these offerings, so tasteful and neat,
Where fancy and comfort in harmony meet,
They haste to arrange with most scrupulous care,
And invite all their friends to resort to the FAIR.

But not to enrapture the vision alone,
Is this anxious attention designed to be shown;
Delights more substantial their labors will share,
That the senses may *all* be regaled at the FAIR.

From "Mocha's sage berry," rich odours shall rise,
And tropical suns yield their golden supplies;
Whilst Neptune himself—should he chance to be there,
May find his own Oysters purloined for the FAIR.

Then beauty's soft accents shall rivet the gaze,
Whilst the voice that entreats, and the smile that repays,
Shall sweetly, and quickly, and amply repair
All loss (but of hearts) which results from the FAIR.

But 'midst all this profusion, to pamper the taste,
Oh where shall the *mind* seek a kindred repast?
BENEVOLENCE answers, with joy in her air,
That lies in the *motive* which led to the FAIR.

And when on your pillow the scene you retrace,
May the sweetest reflections alone find a place—
And body and mind, in their verdict declare,
That both have been fully content with *their fare*. AN ADVOCATE OF THE FAIR.

OBITUARY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Although too long delayed, I must render a just tribute to the memory of a departed friend. It has seldom fallen to our lot, to record a more melancholy event, than the death of Mrs. LETITIA MOSBY, wife of Mr. William Mosby, of Woodford county. She died on Saturday, the 21st of December, 1833, leaving a distressed husband, a family of children, mostly small; and a numerous circle of relations and friends to mourn her early fall.

The unconcerned spectators of human misfortune and bereavement, may reason with calmness upon the dispensations of Providence, and recommend a patient submission to them, however weighty and afflictive; a precept in strict accordance with the soundest maxims of wisdom, and piety; but one that is illy calculated to sooth that deep and unutterable anguish that must rend the husband's heart—when he beholds the wife of his bosom, the friend of his heart, the companion of his youth, the mother of his children, the sharer of his earthly fortunes, torn from his affections, and committed to the cold and silent tomb. It is vain for human consolation to attempt to dispel, the sorrows that hang around the husband's heart, when bereft of her, who soothed the cares, sweetened the joys, and lightened the burthens of life. But there is a consideration that should turn his sorrow into joy, that should heal the wound that death has made, it is the comforting assurance, that there is a blessed immortality beyond the bourne of time, a rich and everlasting inheritance laid up for the righteous.

From a long and intimate acquaintance with this highly respected, and much lamented lady, we say with pleasure, that she was an ornament to her sex; that in the fulfilment of the several relations of life, her conduct was most exemplary and praiseworthy. To a mind strong and vigorous by nature, much more than ordinarily cultivated by solid, substantial and extensive reading, she united the mild and bland virtues of the heart, a soft, amiable, and conciliating affability, that endeared her to all who knew her;—but above all, she was an humble, trusting, patient, hoping Christian. She became a member of the Baptist Church about 18 years ago. Since which time, she has walked in its doctrines, and the ordinances, and commandments of the Sacred Scriptures, not trusting in her own strength, but relying upon the merits of a crucified *Saviour*. Throughout her painful and protracted illness, which she bore with fortitude and resignation, she continually expressed an unwavering faith in the "plan of redemption as it is revealed in *Jesus Christ*;" professing the strongest confidence in the forgiveness of her sins; and that henceforth there was laid up for her a crown of Righteousness;—that she should soon be united to the "General Assembly, and church of the first born of *God*," and form a part of that "great multitude which no man can number," in praising the *Lord*, that created her, and the *Saviour* that redeemed her. Her conversations were repeatedly during her illness, solemnly impressive and interesting, particularly towards its close, when her views of *Heaven*, and Eternal *Glory*, seemed to grow weightier and clearer, as her "earthly house of this Tabernacte dissolved" away. And for a moment gathered strength, as the last rays of mortality lingered upon the horizon of time, and shed a *holy* and beneficent *influence* upon all around, her finger pointing to the "*Lamb*, that taketh away the sin of the world," while her inspiring breath bore an aspiration to *Heaven*, for those left behind that will not return unrequited.

Although she has laid aside her mortal vestments, and gone to dwell with "Just made perfect" and swell the plains of *Heaven*, her memory shall dwell upon earth, it is deeply immersed in a husband's heart and will abide its latest throb, it is embalmed by the tears of her children, and will shed its incense, and throw its panoply around them, it is consecrated by the affections, and afflictions of numerous relations and friends, who will delight to cherish, and dwell upon her virtues.

We pray *Heaven*, that those who loved her on earth may prepare to meet her in *Paradise*; that the husband may view his deprivation as the chastening rod of *Jehovah*, calculated if properly appreciated, to brighten his path to a better world, and work out for him "an exceeding, and eternal weight of Glory;"—that to the children her christian example may serve as a guardian gleam of moral light to conduct them through the dark, the devious, and the dangerous ways of life, and bring them at last to sit down with her at the right hand of the throne of God. Mrs. Mosby, at the time of her death, 38 years old. W. D.

LINES

In memory of Mrs. MARY CRAIG, consort of Mr. Hugh G. Craig of Morgan county, Illinois, and daughter of Mr. Gabriel Rice of Garrard county, Ky., who departed this life on Monday, the 6th of December, 1833, a happy subject of the blessed hope of a glorious immortality.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth.—*Rev. 14. 13.*

No more beneath th' oppressive reign
Of languishing disease,
Is she permitted to remain,
She's had a kind release.

No more her happy spirit deigns,
To dwell with mortal clay;
But with the Saints and Angels reigns,
In everlasting day.

The joyful hope of gospel grace,
Employ'd her happy hours,
Ensuring her that heavenly place—
Enlisted all her powers:

No more let grief in torrents stream,
Or tears of anguish drop,
Religion was her joyful theme
And Christ her heavenly hope.

Whilst weeping friends, arround her bed,
Exerted to sustain,
The springs of life began to ebb:—
Bespoke each hope as vain.

Her calm, unshaken, heavenly frame,
(Unmoved by death aghast,)
Was kindled to a heavenly flame,
And sparkled to the last.

She scorned to yield, to slavish fear:
Throughout the sad complaint,
She lived as should a christian here,
And died, as should a saint.

The ties of earth around her heart,
Which love had softly twined,
When death, the monster bade depart,
She willingly resign'd.

Though feebleness had quell'd her voice,
The last expiring breath,
Declares aloud (ye saints rejoice)
This is a christian's death.

Her Saviour smiled, her soul obey'd,
The heav'nly couriers flew,
And joyful in their arms convey'd
To scenes forever new;

This radiant gem of heavenly birth
Which sparkled here awhile;
Then viewing scenes beyond the earth
Departed with a smile.

Then mourning friends who bear the cross,
Let this sweet hope sustain;
That whilst you mourn the heavy loss,
'Tis her eternal gain.

Nor could the fondest wish recall
Her back to earth again,
Since, Lord, thou knowest, (and thou art all,)
How long she should remain.

The plants of sovereign grace, that bear
Such sweet celestial fruit,
Are watered here by fervent prayer
Sometimes before they shoot.

Lord, grant that from the sleeping dust,
Of our departed friend,
The seeds which she has sown may burst
To life without an end. W. H. C.

MARRIED—In Bourbon county, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. J. F. Coons, Mr. HUGH CAMPBELL to Miss CATHARINE FRY, both of that county.

DIED—In this city, on Sabbath last, Mr. SAMUEL WHEELOCK.

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large and extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE:

Among which are a great variety of Painted Muslins, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Capes, Bleached & Unbleached Cottons, Carpetings, Bolting Cloths, Flowered Paper for rooms and passages, Straw Bonnets, Fashionable Hats, &c. &c. which he offers for sale to Country Merchants, and others, at a small advance.

JOHN TILFORD,
No. 49, Main Street, Lexington, Ky.
February 19, 1834. 31-4w

☞ Wanted to purchase: Feathers, Ginseng, Linens, &c. J. T.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined to decline tavern keeping, will expose to public sale at the WASHINGTON HOTEL, in the City of Lexington,

ON TUESDAY, THE 4th MARCH NEXT.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

FURNITURE,

Consisting of 25 or 30 Beds and Bedding; Tables, Chairs, &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums of $5 and under, cash; over $5, six months credit; the purchaser giving bond with approved security.—No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

CHARLES WICKLIFFE.
February 19, 1834. 31-tds

Wanted to Hire,

A COLOURED BOY about 16 or 17 years of age. Enquire at this Office.
February 19, 1834. 31-3w

DOCTOR HOLLAND

HAS removed his residence and shop to the rooms heretofore occupied by Mr. HOUSTON on Main street, next door to the Lexington Library. He hopes to be found at all hours where he ought to be.
Lexington, Feb. 12, 1834. 31-3m

L. DEPOORTER,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAVING permanently located himself in Lexington, Ky. respectfully tenders his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City and its vicinity.

His office is on MAIN-STREET, opposite *Brennan & Postlethwaite's Tavern*, where he may be found between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 6, P. M.
Lexington, Feb. 12, 1834. 31-tf

REMOVAL.

DRS. J. C. & S. B. RICHARDSON,

HAVE removed their Office and Shop to their new brick building on the east side of Upper Street, a few doors above the lower end of the Market House and near the residence of Richard Higgins, Esq., where they will be ready to serve their friends and the public generally, in City and country.
Lexington, January 1, 1834. 25-tf.

NEW BOOKS!

THE "KEEPSAKE," a spendid London Annual for 1834, 17 engravings; The Child's Annual for 1834; The Clergyman's Note Book; Gospel Seeds; The Influence of the Bible, by John Matthews, D. D. President of the South Hanover Theological Seminary; Letters to Young Ladies; Scenes of Wealth, for the instruction and amusement of children and youth; Metcalfe's Terrestrial Magnetism; M[illegible] Pulmonary Consumptions; Dr. Drake's [illegible] to the Literary Convention of Kentucky.

Just received and for sale in Lexington, Ky.
February 5, 1834. 30-by

Pure White French China.

JUST OPENED, a few choice dinner sets Pure White French China; Mantle Ornaments; Flower Vases; Fancy Ink-stands; Tea and Desert sets; Card Baskets, &c.

JAMES & BROTHER.
Lexington, Jan. 29, 1834. 29-tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

J. C. ATKINSON

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced the manufacture of

Tin Ware, Stove Pipe, House Guttering, &c.

On High-street, a few doors below J. Norton's corner, and directly opposite Drs. Satterwhite and Whitney's Shop. He is determined, by moderate charges, punctuality, and a desire please, to make it to the interest of all who wish to purchase any article made or vended by Tinners, to call and examine the quality and prices of his ware before they purchase.

He will sell at *Wholesale*, upon as accommodating terms as can be had in this or any other city. Lexington, Feb. 5, 1834.—30-tf

COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET-IRON
MANUFACTORY.

☞ Sign of the GOLDEN COFFEE-POT. ☜

MILLER & FARRAR,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have purchased the stock and materials of M. FISHEL, dec'd. and have removed their establishment to his well known stand, two doors below the Post Office, where they are prepared to execute orders to any extent, for *Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware*. They also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of ware of the best quality, which they will dispose of upon the most moderate terms. Their experience in business will enable them to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch; and they pledge themselves that their articles shall not be excelled in quality of material, workmanship, or cheapness. Merchants, and all others, wishing to purchase, are invited to call and see for themselves.

Mr. MILLER having worked seventeen years at the Copper Smith business, and having had for the last seven years much experience in making Pipes for Steam Engines, Copper Cistern and Liquor Pumps, they are able to warrant their work as being cheaper and better than any ever manufactured or sold in this city.

☞ Tin ware exchanged for old pewter.

MILLER & FARRAR.
Lexington, Aug. 14, 1833. 5-tf

TO WOOL AND COTTON CARDERS.

BY *arrangements lately made with one of the most celebrated Manufacturers of Machine Cards in New England, the undersigned have been enabled to reduce the price of* MACHINE CARDS AND FILLETING, *to*

$1 62½

This uncommonly low price per square foot reduces 1¼ inch fillet to 21 cents the running foot, and 1 inch fillet to 13½ cents the running foot. A good supply always on hand, and orders received for the Manufacturer for any size or number, and filled at a short notice.

STEPHENS, WINSLOW & STEPHENS,
Main street, Lexington, Ky.
December 25, 1833. 24-3m

From the London Congregational Magazine.

For the Sabbath.

Arise, my soul, arise,
Unfold thy heav'n-born wings;
Thy home is in the skies,
Where lofty Gabriel sings.
And loud, through all the spacious plain
Is heard—the Lamb, the Lamb was slain.

Oh may my bosom glow
With melody like this!
Oh may my spirit bow,
When musing on their bliss!
Ah, didst thou die, dear Lamb for me!
He bled—he groaned—he died for thee!

Oh teach me that new song
Which occupies their time;
And say, will it be long
Ere I can reach that clime!
I'll wait till thou shalt call me home,
Yet come, "Lord Jesus, quickly come."

Is there a harp for me!
(Oh gently chide my fears,)
Is there a throne for me
Beyond the rolling spheres!
Where joys unchanging ceaseless flow,
And sin, or death shall no one know.

Oh sacred Sabbath day!
Oh hours of hallowed bliss!
I'd give whole years away
For such a day as this;—
A day when Jesus burst the grave,
And still he lives, and lives to save!

Questions for the Conscience of the Church.

Now thanks be to God, who always causeth us to triumph in Christ.—St. Paul.

Where do we witness at the present moment a progressive advancement of the cause of Christ, on a scale at all commensurate with that of the primitive ages, when the whole world felt as with a simultaneous shock, the expansive power of Christianity? Where now are our victorious Pauls, marching in triumph from place to place? Why is not heathenism assailed with the same confidence of victory now, as then? Why among enlightened nations, are not conversions to truth and righteousness continually made and continually multiplying? Have we not lowered the aim, and limited the endeavor of our high vocation?

Are we, indeed, who profess and call ourselves Christians, animated by the same spirit of faith, by which Christians of the primitive age 'believed, and *therefore* spoke?' Has that same spirit of power, and of love, and of a sound mind, elevated our views, enlarged our affections, and invigorated our hopes? Is God with us of a truth? Does the world bow to the clear and powerful manifestation? Or must miracles be again expected, and again renewed?

In what light are we to consider modern Revivals? Their short continuance is a dark symptom. To what is it owing? Ought we to feel and act at all times, as we do in these *times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord?* Or are they, as the world sneeringly calls them, mere ebullitions of a periodical fanaticism?

Will indulged iniquity really be the ruin of men? Does the Bible teach this? Have we thoroughly examined this point? Can we at any moment of need, produce the evidence from the Revelation of God, that 'where Christ is,' in glory, 'they who die in their sins cannot come?' Or when we come to the trial of our faith, do we in effect, though not in form, phisms, the clamor, and the ridicule of those, who pretend that sin affects injuriously only the temporal interests of men, and that its consequences do not extend beyond the grave?

Is that true kindness, or the worst of cruelty under the show of kindness, that conceals from a man his real danger, until the opportunity of escape is past? Is this point firmly settled in our souls? Are we daily acting upon it, as those who 'knowing the terror of the Lord,' from the warnings of his word, earnestly 'persuade men,' that they rush not, with the unpersuaded and unrepenting Rich Man, 'into the place of torment?' Do we remember that God has said, 'Thou shalt not hate thy brother in thine heart! but shalt in any wise rebuke him, and not suffer sin to lie upon him!' And do we 'of some have compassion, making a difference? Others do we save with fear, pulling them out of the fire, and hating even the garment, spotted by the flesh?'

Have we properly and individually any concern with the salvation of sinners? Is it any part of our business as Christians? Are we under any obligation besides a pure example, fervent prayer and the support of the ministry and missions? Ought we personally to labor with them, as friend with friend, when we see them pursuing a path of peril? Or may we be perfectly satisfied without this, that our duty is fulfilled; and that our Judge will applaud our prudence in attempting no more?

Are souls ever won to God, by means of wise, tender and zealous exertions? Will the winning of one soul be worthy of all the varied efforts used by the Apostle Paul? 1 Cor. ix. 19—27. Will it be any glory to God? Any satisfaction to Christ? Any honor to the Holy Spirit? Any triumph over the powers of darkness? Any joy to the virtuous universe? Any happiness to the soul saved? Any crown to the successful individual? Is the pursuit of such an object, emphatically 'a good thing?' And is it good to be 'zealously' engaged in it? And is it good to be THUS engaged 'ALWAYS!' As well in seasons of comparative declension, as in seasons of signal and universal revival? As well on the week day, as on the Sabbath? As well in one class of society as in another? As well among opposers, as among friends? Is this reasonable? Is this required? Is it honorable? Is it desirable? Can you answer all these questions in the affirmative, with all your heart? And in view of them all, can you look forward to the judgment seat of Christ, and anticipate from 'Him who judgeth righteously,' a sentence so full of awful and ravishing sweetness as this, 'Well done, good and faithful servant! Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!'—*Christian Soldier.*

Love to the Church.

The existence of piety always supposes attachment to the interests and cause of Christ; and wherever the former is found, the latter is discovered as its legitimate result. With a soul warmed by the beams of the Sun of Righteousness, the Christian will ever feel a deep concern for the condition of those who are hardened in sin; with a heart softened by the tender love of a Saviour, he looks with compassion upon the impenitent, and endeavors to win them to Christ. Never can be forgot the advancement of the kingdom of his Lord and Master. When it prospers, when converts are multiplied, and Zion, clad in her beautiful garments, becomes the joy of the whole earth, then with gratitude and praise does he render to God his tribute of thanksgiving; but when Jerusalem is desolate, and the ungodly as they pass laugh at her downfall: when the flock of Christ wander without a shepherd, then he walks with his head bowed down as a bulrush, exclaiming as he weeps, "Oh! that my head were waters and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughter of my people;" for surely if there is any thing that should affect the heart of the sincere disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ, any thing that should elicit the agonizing and fervent cry, it is, that Zion mourns, that religion languishes, that the ungodly are crowding the gates of death. While he thus laments, he should remember that there are personal duties devolving upon him, from which he can never be released; duties resulting from his connection with the world, and with the church of God. Man is not an isolated being. With the situation of his fellow-creatures his own happiness is intimately connected. Little is he to be envied who in the midst of enjoyment, has no sympathetic feeling for the miserable; and if philanthropy be thus imperious in her claims, surely the Christian heart cannot remain insensible to the condition of the church of Christ; nor can he refuse the exertion of his powers for her welfare. If the cause of Christ does not prosper, each communicant should examine himself instead of blaming others. Let him search his own heart. Retiring within his chamber let him there with the strictest scrutiny try his motives, before the mirror of God's word; and there let him sacrifice every idol, though dear as a right eye, and renounce every evil propensity, however strong the power it has obtained over his heart. When iniquity abounds, self-love would cast the blame on others, while it screens itself. The principles of the gospel ever remain the same; and the obligations to duty rest upon the Christian with all their force. Let him come personally "up to the help of the Lord against the mighty." Let him always be much in prayer; but especially in seasons of general declension should his fervent supplications ascend to the throne of God; and he who has never said to the seed of Jacob, "Seek ye my face in vain," will not turn him empty away, nor refuse the bestowment of a blessing upon the church, endered to him by the sacrifice offered for her salvation. On this subject he may be importunate, and with boldness besiege the throne of grace, confiding in the faithfulness and trusting to the promises of his heavenly Father. Such is the duty of each Christian; and if they will comply with the obligations resting upon them, Zion shall no longer be clad in mourning, but become the joy of the whole earth.—*Philadelphian.*

Contemplation of the Future State.

Let us not undervalue what is partial only. The bliss of the intermediate state is not impaired, but enlivened by expectation. It appears imperfect only when compared with the future; but when compared with the past, how bright, how transcendent!—Think of the vivid representations of Paradise afforded in Scripture, its radiant thrones, its amaranthine day without night, its bliss without alloy, its enraptured and entranced society; think of its rivers of pleasure, its trees of life, its immortal songs and ravishing melodies, perpetually floating through the whole region. Does it not now excite surprise that Paul, once admitted within its precincts longed to be there again? Whither do his writings bespeak his mind to be continually soaring but to those happy scenes he had once briefly witnessed,—that immortal and celestial region in which he had been once momentarily blessed. Thither his soul was frequently borne by a strong tide of rapturous affection counteracted only by a sense of duty, a wish to augment the multitude of the blessed, and a desire to glorify Christ by swelling the triumphs and trophies of his cross. Happy strife of holy motives! enviable "strait betwixt two," to stay or to depart, in which he was so often placed! Seraphic love said "Desire to depart and be with Christ;" but Christian zeal said, to remain in the flesh is more profitable to the church and the souls of men.

You see in him nothing of that clinging to this life which characterized former saints.—No prayer like Hezekiah's for the retrograde movement of the shadow on the dial: no piteous cry like David's "O spare me a little; remember how short my time is." You mark in him none of those timid shrinkings from death that have sometimes seized individuals of eminent piety under the same dispensation of religion as himself—no "shivering on the brink, afraid to launch away." No; his difficulty was to be reconciled to the self denial which duty and zeal imposed, to keep under proper restaints the desire for departure. "O that blessed world that I have seen!" he was ready to say, "when shall I again hail it as bursting on my ravished sight. In comparison of it, what is there here to enhance or fix my affections? Thrones of princes, crowns of honors, applause of nations, could I enjoy them all, free from the alloys of bodily pain, of ungrateful friends, of scoffing enemies! how insignificant to the prize I grasp at, and have actually seen!" And mark when he saw himself on the point of obtaining, though a bloody death intervened and spread itself before his eyes, how he exulted and held himself forward! "I am ready to be offered up, and the time of my departure is at hand." No stranger quitting a foreign shore ever beheld with greater ecstacy in which he was embarked weighing anchor, and the favorable breeze beginning to fill her sails, than Paul did the signs of his approaching dissolution.

My brethren, did this paradise remain for Paul alone? Does not the Apocalypse, that affords such transporting glimpses of its blessedness warrant all dying believers in Jesus to expect an instantaneous admission into its bowers? "They have a right to the tree of life, and to enter through the gates into the city." We familiarize ourselves too little with even the indistinct glimpses of it which we are permitted here to enjoy. We weigh too little the proofs of the immediate entrance upon it of all who die in the Lord, whosoever they may be, whenever, or in whatever bodily circumstances, they make their exit from this world. Hence our fond attachment to life our seluctance to quit this world. It cannot be otherwise, while death bounds our prospects, and his deep shades settling upon our views of the future, are unrelieved by the scenes beyond so divinely grand, so surpassingly rapturous! O the immortal temple of my God, the exalted throne of the eternal and the Lamb! O ye blessed spirits, angels, and company of the saints! O the immortal joys and ennobling vissions of the divine glory, Father, Son and Spirit! Why am I so backward to attain such benedictions, to enter the fruition of such delights! Does the summons come? what shall detain me! Not the polluted and short lived pleasures of this world, their attractions have long since become powerless to my heart. Not innocent delights; not duty; not religious ordinances, heavenly and heaven-like though they be; not dear friends and tender relatives they are all shadows here, but death conducts me to the substance: they may be drops of joy, but I desire the foundation; they may be streams but I seek the ocean. I go to the third heaven; I depart to be with Christ in paradise which is far bettet.—*Liefchild's Dis.*

Love of the End and of the Way.

I will run the way of thy commandments when thou shalt enlarge my heart—Psalm cxix. 32.

To desire ease and happiness, under a general representation of it, is a thing of easy and general persuasion; there is somewhat in nature to help the argument. But to find beauty in it, and to be taken with the very way of holiness that leads to it, is more rare, and depends on a higher principle. Self-love inclines a man to desire the rest of love, but to love and desire the labor of love, is love of a higher and purer strain. To delight and be cheerful in obedience argues much love as the spring of it, that is the thing the holy Psalmist doth so plentifully express in this psalm, and he is still desiring more of that sweet and lively affection, which would make him yet more abundant in action. Thus here, *I will run the way of thy commandments when thou shalt enlarge my heart.* He presents his desire and his purpose together. The more of this grace thou bestowest on me, the more service shall I be able to do thee.

This is the top of his ambition; while others are seeking to enlarge their barns, their lands or estates, or their titles; and kings to enlarge their territories or authority to encroach on neighboring kingdoms, or be more absolute in their own; instead of all such enlargements this is David's great desire, an enlarged heart to run the way of God's commandments.

And these other, how big soever they may sound, are poor, narrow desires. This one is larger and higher than them all, and gives evidence of a heart already large. But as it is miserable in those desires so it is happy in this, that much would still have more.

Let others seek more money, or more honor; Oh, the blessed choice of that soul which is still seeking more love to God, more affection, and more ability to do him service; which counts all days and hours as lost, that are not employed to this improvement;—which hears the word in public and reads it in private for this purpose, to kindle this love, or to blow the spark, if any there be already in the heart, to raise it to a clear flame, to make it burn yet hotter and purer, and rise higher: but, above all means, is often presenting this in prayer to Him on whose influence all depends, in whose hands our hearts are much more than in our own. It follows him with this desire, and works on him by his own interests. Though there can be really no accession of gain to Him by our services, yet He is pleased so to account with us as if they were. Therefore we may urge this, Lord give more, and receive more: *I shall run the way of thy commandments when thou shalt enlarge my heart.—Arch. Leighton.*

From the Christian Watchman.

Five Valuable Recipes.

1. *How to discourage the friends of Sabbath Schools.*—Let them be denounced as seeking only to introduce innovations—as theoretical, rather than practical—as supposing themselves wiser than their predecessors, and believing that all wisdom will be buried in the grave with them. If they point out errors in others (though they avoid them at the same time themselves,) let them be regarded as visionary—perhaps heretical;—as misrepresenting; as injuring the "cause" and paralyzing those teachers who wish to hear only smooth things.

2. *How to prejudice Parents against them.*—Give the pupils long lessons to commit to memory. When these lessons are not learned, find fault with their parents before *them.* Find fault with *habits* to which their parents are unfortunately addicted. Speak against those opinions and denominations of Christians for which the parents have much charity. Suffer them to acquire many bad habits in the school, but no good ones. Arrive late at school about a third or one half of the time; but complain loudly if your pupi's fail *once;* and charge the failure on their parents. Let them carry home books from the Library, that are unfit to be read on Sunday; and perhaps unfit to be read at all.

3. *How to wear out the patience of a Superintendent.*—Let the Teachers come into school late. Let them come with the apology that they have not studied their lesson for want of time. They should begin to *nod* by the time the school is half through. Let them avoid the Teachers' meetings and concerts, and shun the Superintendent, and give him no private opportunity to "tell them their faults between him and them alone;" and then blame him if he adverts to those faults publicly. Let them show an utter disregard of duty and above all, of conscience and the voice of Him who implanted it.

4. *How to discourage Teachers.*—Let the pupils not only come in late, when they come at all, but let them stay at home about two Sundays in five. Let them say they have not learnt their lessons for want of time. Let them show in all their ways, words, and actions, that they belong to families whose influence will undo and more than undo, in six days, the work of *seven.*

5. *How to disgust Pupils.*—Make long prayers at the opening of the school, in language which they take no interest in; and which they could not understand, if they did. Lecture them perpetually for being irregular or tardy in attendance. Give them long lessons on uninteresting subjects. Require nothing of them but a mere repetition of the Scripture language. Tell them no stories. Use no maps or books or apparatus for illustrating a subject. Favor the children of the minister, or of the great or rich, more than those of other classes of citizens.—Scold an individual, now and then, in the presence of the rest of the class. Treat them, not as young rationals; but as old and hardened menials.

From the English Methodist Magazine for August, 1833.

The Christian Missionary.

Up, at the Gospel's glorious call!
Country and kindred; what are they?
Rend from thy heart these charmers *all;*
Christ needs thy service—hence, away!

Though strong the parting tear may rise,
Though high should roll the boisterous wave,
Go find thy home 'neath foreign skies,
And rest thee in a stranger's grave.

The Hindoo in his sultry glade;
The infant at the Burman's knee,
Or Afric 'neath her palmy shade,
Shall bless the Eternal Sire for thee.

And what has earth compared to this!
Knows she of wealth or joy like thine!
The ransomed Heathen's heavenly bliss,
The plaudit of the Judge divine!

L. H. S.

Shipwrecks caused by Intemperance.

From Sargent's Address to the Seamen's Bethel Temperance Society.

We know, that a vast proportion of all shipwrecks have been caused by the use of ardent spirit; either, when the officer through whose misconduct the accident happened, was decidedly drunk, at the time, or had been in the stupifying habit of drinking to excess; or when the crew, under the influence of terror, and despair, have shrunk from their duty, and sought, in ardent spirit, an oblivion of all pain and care. Instances, without number, might be brought in proof of these assertions. The loss of the British Indiaman, the Halsewell, on the rocks between Peverell point and St. Alban's Head, in 1785, arose from the drunken desperation of an ungovernable crew. Many lives were lost, but nothing excited more sympathy, upon this melancholy occasion, than the loss of Captain Pearce himself; who, after every exertion to preserve the lives under his care, was washed off by the merciless waves, with two lovely daughters, locked in the arms of one another.—The loss of the steam ship, Rothsay Castle, in August, 1831, near Beaumaris, in the Menai strait, was caused, undoubtedly, by the intoxication of the commander; more than one hundred men, women and children were buried in the ocean.—The Kent, East Indiaman, was burnt at sea, February, 1825. She was a fine ship, of 1400 tons; and had on board, at the time of her destruction, 20 officers, 344 soldiers, 43 women, 68 children, and 148 ships officers and crew. Of these, 81 found a watery grave, upon that awful night. Guided by the fire, the Cambria, a small brig of 200 ton, bore down and rescued the remainder, with the exception of fourteen, who were picked up, by another vessel, on the following morning. The fire originated from a cask of spirit, which got lose in the after hold, where spirit had been stowed for the troops, and bursting, it is said to have caught from a lantern. Ardent spirit in some form or other, was at the bottom of this terrible calamity.—In Dr. Thatcher's history of Plymouth, there is an example too remarkable, and too applicable here, to be omitted. "December 26th, 1778, the inhabitants of Plymouth were called to witness a calamity, truly appalling to humanity. The brig General Arnold, mounting 20 guns, having a crew of 105 men and boys, commanded by Capt. J. Magee of Boston, sailed from that port, on Thursday, Dec. 24th, bound on a cruise; on Friday, anchored off Plymouth harbor, being destitute of a pilot. In the night, a heavy gale drove her on the White Flat. She soon filled with water, and it became necessary to cut away the masts. Unfortunately a great disturbance was occasioned by intoxication among the seamen, which was with difficulty quelled by the officers. A tremendous storm of wind came on, and a considerable number of men died, on Saturday afternoon, and in the night. Sunday morning, the vessel was seen in a most distressful situation, enveloped in ice and snow; and the whole shore was frozen to a solid body of ice, the winds and waves raging with such dreadful violence, that no possible relief could be afforded to the miserable sufferers. The inhabitants made every effort to reach the wreck in boats, but were obliged to desist, although aware that the seamen, were in the arms of death; and, when the miserable victims, on board, saw the boats returning, leaving them in a condition of utter hopelessness, their spirits were appalled; and numbers were seen to fall dead on the deck. On Monday, the inhabitants passed over the ice to the wreck.—Here was presented a scene, unutterably awful and distressing. It is scarcely possible for the human mind to conceive of a more appalling spectacle. The ship was sunk ten feet in the sand. The waves had been for about thirty-six hours, sweeping the main deck. The men had crowded to the quarter deck, and even here they were obliged to pile together dead bodies, to make room for the living. Seventy dead bodies, frozen into all imaginable postures, were strewed over the deck, or attached to the shrouds and spars. About thirty exhibited signs of life, but were unconscious whether in life or in death. The bodies remained in the postures, in which they died, the features dreadfully distorted. The few survivors and the dead bodies were brought over the ice, on sleds and boards; and the dead were piled on the floor of the court-house, exhibiting a scene calculated to impress even the most callous heart, with deep humility and sorrow. It has been said that the Rev. Mr. Robbins fainted, when called to perform the religious solemnities. The greater part of those, who were found alive, expired soon after. Captain Magee survived, and performed several profitable voyages afterwards. HE ABSTAINED ENTIRELY FROM DRINKING ARDENT SPIRITS, but was of opinion, that he was greatly benefitted, by putting rum into his boots. THOSE WHO DRANK RUM WERE THE MORE IMMEDIATE VICTIMS, several being found dead in the very spot where they drank it."—What a spectacle is here! Moral agents, accountable beings, reeling into eternity, staggering into another world, and approaching the throne of Almighty God, in a state of beastly intoxication! If there were no other argument against this Leviathan of vices, it would be enough, to contemplate the bare possibility of being summoned away, in the twinkling of an eye, from the brutal debauch, and hurried, drunk, before the judgment seat!

It is refreshing to the spirit, to turn away from such a scene as we have described, and to contemplate the character and conduct of the Christian sailor, in the hour of severest trial.

The Lady Hobart, British packet, was wrecked, at night, on an island of ice in the Atlantic ocean, June 1803. "From the first moment of the ship's striking" says Captain Fellowes, "not a word was uttered, expressive of a desire to leave the wreck; my orders were promptly obeyed; and, though the danger of perishing was every instant increasing, each man waited for his turn to get into the boats, with a coolness and composure that could not be surpassed. I now perceived that the ship was sinking fast, and called out to the men to haul up and receive me, intending to drop myself into the cutter, from the end of the trysail boom; and I desired Mr. Bargus, my sailing master, who continued with me on the wreck to go over first. In this instance, he replyed, that he begged leave to disobey my orders; that he must see me safe over, before he attempted to go himself. Such conduct, at such a moment, requires no comment. It is but justice to my ship's company to observe, that not a man in the ship attempted to make use of the liquor, which every one had in his power. While the cutter was getting out, I perceived one of the seamen, emptying a demijohn, containing five gallons, which, on inquiry, I found to be rum. He said that he was emptying it, to fill it with water, from the scuttle cask, on the quarter deck, which was then the only fresh water to be got at. It became afterwards our principal supply. I relate this circumstance as highly creditable to the character of a British sailor. We had scarcely quitted the ship, before she gave a heavy lurch to port, and then went down head foremost." Under the conduct of Captain Fellowes and his sailing master, in two boats, twenty-eight persons, including three females, after being seven days upon the ocean, suffering hunger, thirst, and various privations, were landed in safety, in Conception bay, fourteen miles from St. Johns. Do you ask for the cause of that order and discipline, and cheerful co-operation which contributed to this happy result! The answer is at hand; the master-mariner was not only a first rate seaman, but a temperate man,—a moral man,—a religious man. "At the close of the first day," says the journal of Captain Fellowes, "we now said prayers, and returned thanks to God for our deliverance." This continued to be their daily practice, until land, at last was fairly presented to their aching eyes. "At this affecting period," says the Captain, 'though overpowered by my own feelings, I proposed to offer up our solemn thanks to Heaven, for our miraculous deliverence. Every one cheerfully assented, and as soon as I opened the prayer book, which I had secured, the last time I went down to my cabin, there was an universal silence; a spirit of devotion was so singularly manifested on this occasion, that to the benefits of a religious sense, in uncultivated minds, must be ascribed the discipline, order, and exertion, which had prevailed."

My friends, I put the question home to your understandings and your hearts,—is not this the only safe condition of mind, in which man may go down upon the sea in ships, and occupy his business, in great waters!

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

W. M. TODD & W. D. SKILLMAN,
Publishers of the Western Luminary.
HAVE A COMPLETE
BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,
And are prepared to execute
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING,
In a neat and workman-like manner.

As their materials are entirely new, both for Book and Job Work, they flatter themselves that they will be enabled to execute their work in as neat style as any other office in the city. They would respectfully invite their friends and the public to call and examine specimens of their work.

☞*Office on Main Street, over Caleb Worley & Co's. Store. Entrance through the passage second door below J. Norton's Apothecary Shop.*
Lexington, Dec. 11, 1833.

NEW BOOKS.

HENRY'S COMMENTARY, a new edition in 3 Vols. at the low price of $12 per copy; The Works of Maria Edgeworth, in 9 Vols.; Polyglott Bible, octavo Boston edition; The Life of Archbishop Cranmer, by C. W. Le Bas, 2 Vols.; The Young Ladies Assistant in Drawing and Painting, by Maria Turner; First Lessens in Algebra, by Ebenezer Bailey; Scenes in Our Parish, by A Country Parson's Daughter.

Just received and for sale at SKILLMAN'S *Book Store, Main-Street, Lexington, Ky.*
January 15th, 1834. 27–by

GEORGE W. TUCKER, BARBER
AND FASHIONABLE HAIR-DRESSER,

HAS lately opened a shop on Main-street, first door below the Lexington Library, where he carries on the above business in all its various branches. His mode of cutting hair is new, and by those who have become acquainted with it, highly approved. He flatters himself that his qualifications to carry on his business, are too well known to the citizens of Lexington, to need another word of commendation from him. At any rates he certainly has no objections to gentlemen giving him a call for the purpose of testing his qualifications.
Lexington, October 9, 1833. 13–6m

Hygeian Vegetable Medicine
From the British College of Health, London.

THE high character this invaluable medicine has acquired throughout the United States, is now fairly established in the city and vicinity of Lexington, upon the integrity of its merits, ascertained by practical experience. Innumerable are the cures it has effected in Consumptions, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion, Cholera, Inflammations, internal and external. Mercurial diseases, Billious and Nervous Affections, all Diseases of the Liver, Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Chronic Pains, Feminine Obstructions, Tic Dolourex, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Epilepsy, Jaundice, Scarlet Fever Asthma, Gravel, Piles, Strictures, Scrofula, and all Diseases of the Blood. A book recording many extraordinary cases of cure can be referred to where this medicine is left for sale at the store of J. LITER, Main street, or of G. B. WHITE, Agent for Kentucky, Jordan's row, Lexington.

Price, in boxes, according to size, $1, $2, and $3 each, with directions. For the accommodation of the public some of the larger boxes are proportionally divided to the price of 50 cents each.

District Agents, Duly Appointed.—Henry F. Wilson, *Paris;* J. & J. C. Bull, *Harrodsburg;* P. G. & G. Rice, *Danville;* J. & H. Trotter, *Nicholasville;* A. Cargill, *Cynthiana;* Paul Smith, *Ruddle's Mills;* Thomas Howard & Christopher, *Richmond;* Shultz and Hadunt, *Maysville;* John R. Bryant, *Union Town;* J. Dudley *Frankfort;* W. Cox, *Centreville;* William Alexander, *Paris, Ky.* J. Liter, *Lexington.*
September 25th, 1833. 11–by

MIDWIFERY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that she has removed to the city of Lexington, and intends to practice her profession, having been engaged in the practice of midwifery for eight years. She has read the best practical writers and studied under Elizabeth Walker, her mother, lately deceased, and from the success which has attended her labours, she hopes she will be able to give ample satisfaction to all ladies who may think proper to patronize her. Place of residence opposite the house lately occupied as the Western Luminary Printing Office, on Main street.
HELLEN HERRING.
Lexington, Sept. 11, 1833. 9–tf

NEW GROCERY AND PLANK YARD.

JOHN SHROCK, has the pleasure of informing he friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Grocery business, in connexion with a Plank Yard, formerly owned by Mr. B. Blunt. He has a first rate assortment of family Groceries, such as Tea, Coffee, Loaf, Lump and New-Orleans Sugar, Spices, Pepper, Lamp Oil, Fish, Molasses, Cheese, Nails, &c. &c.

Also: A general assortment of Planks, Scantling, and Cedar Posts, &c. all of which will be offered on as good terms as they can be had in Lexington. The establishments are placed under the management of J. S. Freeman, whose attention to the business, he hopes will merita share of public favor. The attention of the public is respectfully invited.
Lexington, October 24, 1832—17-tf

MERCHANT TAILORS'
FASHIONABLE STORE.
No. 2, Cheapside, Lexington.

WILLIAMS & WILSON

HAVE just received and are now opening a full and splendid assortment of the latest and most fashionable style of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Consisting of every variety of colour and quality, suitable for Gentlemen's dress and wear; also Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, Dickeys, Collars, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, Pocket Books, Guard Chains, &c. &c. A small assortment of

Ready-Made Vests & Pantaloons.

and many other articles appertaining to Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to mention. ☞Please call and examine.

☞*Latest Fashions just received.*

N. B. All orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 5, 1833.—48-tf

Fashionable Establishment.

T. RANKIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(*Main Street, Lexington, Ky. a Few Doors Below Postlethwait's Inn,*)

INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just received from the East a splendid assortment of

Cloths, Casimeres, and Vestings,

Of the most fashionable colors and of good quality. He has also on hand, and will continue to keep a good assortment of *Ready Made Clothing*—made in the best manner, consisting of

Over Coats & Cloaks; Dress & Frock Coats; Pantaloons & Vests; Shirts of Linen & Merino; Drawers of Flannel & Cotton; Collars & Shirtes; Stocks & Handkerchiefs; Gloves, Socks, & Suspenders; Umbrellas & Walking Canes, &c.

Also, an assortment of best quality Janes,

Together with a general assortment of fancy articles in his line—all of which he is determined to sell low for cash.

Thankful to his friends for past favors, he solicits a continuance of their patronage, as he is determined that his work shall be done on accommodating terms, and inferior to none in the West.

☞*Latest Fashions Just Received.*

N. B.—Constant employment will be given to first rate workmen. October 2, 1833.—12-6m

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

James G. McKinney & Co.

Are now opening their First Supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Bought out of the Latest Arrivals in New York.

BLUE, black, brown, olive, green, cinnamon, steel-mixed and drab *Cloths;* from 2 to $15. Blue, black, brown, grey and olive *Habit Cloths.* Cassimeres, all colors and qualities: Angola and Merino Cassimeres, Satinets, all colors:—A large lot Circassians and imitation Merinos. 6-4 French and English Merinos, all qualities and colors, 6-4 French Bombazine, from 1 to $4, Blue, black, brown and green Bombazetts. Black and fancy Shawls, very rich patterns. Chalat, a new and splendid goods for ladies' dresses, Swansdown, Valencia. Satin and velvet Vesting, 600 pieces Calicoes, from 8 to 50 cts. Rich figured Bobinetts and Swiss Muslins, from 50 cts. to $3, 1 bain Bobinetts and Grecian Nett, Jaconet and cross-barred Muslins, Splendid needle-worked Muslin Canezons, Capes and Caps, Brown and bleached Cottons, Tickings, Apron and Furniture Cheeks, Splendid Bead Reticules, Purses and Guard Chains, 50 pieces of Colerain Irish Linen, a goods celebrated for durability, from 50 to $1 50, Rich embroidered Silk and velvet Beltings, 3–4 and 4–4 Circassian, Poplin, Merino and Gro de Swiss Silks, Gro de Berlin and Gro de Naples, Satin Levantines and India Satins, Rich figured black and colored Silks, A great variety plan colored Silks, Scotch, Ingrain and Kidermintser Carpetings, Venetian, Stair, and Passage Carpetings, Rich Blonde Lace and Barege Veils, Linen Cambric Handk'fs, Ribbed, Open-worked and Random English Silk Hose, 10-4 damask Table Linen, 10-4 Irish and Russia Sheeting, A large assortment Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, of every kind and quality, Rich Thread and Bobinett Laces and Edgings, &c. &c.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Hardware and Cutlery.
CUT GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

Fresh Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Indigo, Madder, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace Cinnamon, &c. &c. all of which will be sold low for *Cash.*
Lexington, Oct. 23, 1833. 15—by

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at This Office, and at A. T. Skillman's Book Store,

"Strictures on Campbellism,
By THOMAS CLELAND, D. D."

Price—25 cents single copy; 25 copies for $5.
December 11, 1833.

ALL TASTES SUITED.

THE subscribers, being encouraged by the very liberal patronage they have met with, during the past season, are induced to make such an arrangement of their stock and establishment as will enable them to suit all who will call at the *Old Stand, Corner of Main and Main-Cross Streets,* with

HATS,

Which for style, durability, and texture, will compare with any in the Union. We flatter ourselves that we now afford an opportunity to all who are disposed to encourage *Home Manufacture,* to deal where they may consult good taste and economy, without encroaching on either, as we are determined to keep

A Good Assortment,

And will be undersold by no vender in the city. Merchants, and other wholesale dealers, we hope will find it to their interest to call and see our assortment. As we import our Furs and Trimmings, and have also adopted all the late

Eastern Improvements,

in forming hat bodies and cleaning furs, &c. we will be enabled to manufacture as low as they can; and we are determined to sell as cheap as the manufacturers in New York or Philadelphia can the same quality of hats.

Hats made to order, of any size, form, or quality, both
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
WITH PUNCTUALITY AND DESPATCH.

We would say to those of the trade that we have Mr. Tenney's machine for forming hat bodies in successful operation, which for its simplicity and economy is a desirable accession to every manufacturer, although he should employ but two or three hands. In confirmation of which they are advised to call and see it perform, in the event of which we feel assured they will be induced to purchase a patent right or send us their wool to be formed into felts—which we will do to their satisfaction, at $12 50 per hundred.

STEELE & TOD.
Lexington, Nov. 20, 1833. 19–by

☞**TRUSSES.**☜
JOHN M. HEWETT,
TRUSS, BANDAGE, AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTURER,
Opposite Washington Hotel,
Corner of Short and Main-Cross Streets,
LEXINGTON, KY.

TRUSSES of all descriptions, for every kind of Rupture. Suspensory or Scrotal Bandages. Riding Girdles of all kinds, (with and without springs,) with private pockets. Medical Pocket Cases for phials or instruments. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Back-stays. Suspenders, a great assortment of all kinds. Female or Parturition Bandages. Uterine Compress Bandages—a late invention, of great importance to those who practice midwifery—(demonstrated and recommended by Professor W. H. Richardson.)

☞The above articles will be sold low for cash, wholesale or retail.
Lexington, July 31, 1833. 3–by

NEW AUCTION
And Commission Store.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will be ready to attend to sales either public or private, at his Auction room, on Main-street, opposite the Post-Office. F. MONTMOLLIN.
Lexington, Ky. October 31, 1833—21-tf.